The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1871. NO. 60.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$300

$500

$600

$1,000

$7,500

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

SEWING MACHINES.

POLITICAL.

Platform of the Democracy of Illinois.

Nomination of S. S. Hayes for Congressman-at-Large.

New York City Unrepresented in the Democratic Convention at Rochester.

Adoption of Resolutions—Adjournment to To-Day.

Nominations by the Massachusetts Labor Reform and Prohibition Parties.

Hon. Henry Snapp Nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Illinois District.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 4.—The Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congressman-at-Large, met at noon, to-day, in the Representatives' Chamber. The attendance was not very large, but many prominent members of the party were present.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The convention was called to order by A. G. ..., Chairman of the State Central Committee. Edward Merritt read the call for the convention.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

THE PLATFORM.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

THE RESULT IN NEBRASKA.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Mexico.

Germany.

France.

Italy.

Spain.

War Department Weather Report.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

NEW YORK.

Status and Salary of a Few Pets of the Ring.

Speech of Mayor Hall at the Yorkville Police Court.

He Tenders Bail, but is Released on His Own Recognizance.

Unshaken Faith of the Mercantile Community in the Committee of Seventy.

Tone of the Money, Stock, Gold, and Grain Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GOLD MARKET.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

THE STOCK MARKET.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MAYOR HALL AT THE POLICE COURT.

Burglary at Kenosha.

WASHINGTON.

Facts from the Departments for the Civil Service Board.

Stokes, of Tennessee, an Applicant for a Marshalship.

A Test Case of Importance to the Coal Trade.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRS.

St. Louis Fair—Large Attendance.

Tennessee State Fair.

Lee County, Ill., Agricultural Fair.

Fair at Little Rock, Ark.

Indiana State Fair.

OHIO.

Man Killed—Tribute of Gratitude.

Railroad Accident.

GRANT.

His Reception at Pittsburgh—A Speech by the President.

ILLINOIS.

Suicide—Jail Delivery.

Railroad Excursions, Etc.

New Chapel—Odd Fellowship—The Drought.

Meeting of the State Board for the Equalization of Taxes.

INDIANA.

The Clem Murder Trial.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrest of Highway Robbers—Death From Injuries—Investigation.

Indian Matters.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Masonic.

Masonic.

Masonic.

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BED! BED!! BED!!!

Is the Metallic Union Spring Bed. It is composed entirely of Springs. Will last a lifetime.

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Get the Best or None.

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AN OYSTER SUPPER

Will be given by the young people of the EIGHTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner West Washington and Robey-sts., On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

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MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

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SHADE TREES.

Park and Street Improvement.

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EDUCATIONAL.

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GREAT FIRE, FIRE.

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Are now at 72 and 74 WABASH-AV., with a larger stock and greater variety of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, AT WHOLESALE, Than ever before.

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FASHIONABLE FURNITURE. WM. W. STRONG, 203 Randolph-st.

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TO RENT.

TO RENT. Caledonian Hall.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—CHEAP.

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$5 PACKAGES OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TO EXCHANGE FOR Greenbacks OR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE.

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THE MOURNING STORE

Invites careful examination of their extensive assortment of MILLINERY

And Millinery Goods. We have given this department special attention, and are offering the greatest variety of new and elegant Imported Styles found in the city. We have just placed on exhibition 30 Fall and Winter Pattern Hats and Bonnets, which are attracting great attention. Please examine. We make the Lowest Prices. Our line of Ready-Made Suits, Cloaks, &c., is now ready.

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CENTRAL EXHIBITION! 1871. $8,000 Offered in Premiums! WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN OF GUELPH, ON THE 10th, 11th & 12th of October.

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CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE For the Week Ending Oct. 6.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just Published: BY LITTLE, BROWN & CO., 110 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON.

I. The American Law Review. Vol. VI. No. 1. OCTOBER, 1871.

II. United States Digest. Vol. XXIX.

III. Fisher Ames' Speeches.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1871.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Within a month the citizens of Chicago will be called upon to choose a new city government to succeed that elected two years ago. In the almost general complaint of municipal corruption, prodigacy, and usurpation, which comes up from the cities of the country, it is gratifying to be able to say, as we now do in all sincerity, that the executive government of the city of Chicago, during the last two years, has been equal to the best which this city has ever had. No one has questioned the honesty and fidelity with which Mayor Mason, Comptroller Taylor, Treasurer Gage, [?] Stiles, Corporation Counsel [?], Collector Onahan have performed their respective duties. Each has been honest and faithful in his own office, and the result has been an administration, so far as it was not hampered by the Common Council, creditable to the officers personally, and economical to the city. And the same thing is true, for the most part, of the Board of Public Works. The Common Council elected two years ago was composed of a few honorable and respectable citizens; the others were selected by themselves, in the ordinary mode by which such officers are appointed. What they needed numerically to make the body as corrupt and disgraceful as ever cursed a municipality they obtained from among those elected one year ago. Of the ruling majority of the Council—we mean those who rule in cases of robbery—the honors are almost equally divided between the list elected in 1869 and the list elected in 1870. In whatever we have to say in commendation of the city government, the Common Council, as a body, must be excepted.

The wisdom of the selections made by the people in 1869 has been demonstrated by the result. As a general thing there is no more political significance in the selection of a city officer than there is in the selection of a bank officer. The banker who should require that his cashier should be a Republican or a Democrat would exhibit such a want of business tact as to impair the confidence of his depositors. The cry that "any Republican is better than any Democrat," or that a "clean ticket" is evidence of patriotism, is a dangerous falsehood. Municipal affairs are not properly party affairs. The man who will perform his duty honestly ought always to be chosen in preference to any other man who parades his politics for the purpose of plundering the public. There are but few citizens in Chicago who, during the last two years, have had the slightest interest in the fact whether the Mayor and his official associates were Democrats or Republicans; but everybody has had a deep interest in the question whether they were exercising their official duties for the public benefit or for their personal profit.

The City Treasurer's office is a striking illustration of the absurdity of making national politics the sole test in a choice of municipal officers. The present City Treasurer has paid into the Treasury $64,000 received by him during his first year's service from the banks with which he had deposited the public money; for the second year he will have, probably, as much more, aggregating for the two years $130,000. During the same time the city has had the use of all temporary loans needed without interest; the amount of interest paid during previous years averaging $30,000 a year, or $60,000 for two years. Here is a saving to the city of $200,000 for two years, all of which the City Treasurer might have put into his own pocket—and all of which, had his competitor been elected, would have been lost to the city.

The election of the present city government by the citizens in 1869, in defiance of party clamors, had the effect not only of securing a high-toned administration of city affairs for the time being, but of teaching political parties that the time has gone by when the public is willing to commit the power of taxation and expenditure and the execution of the laws to men intent only upon their own personal gains. Party obligations do not extend to any such purposes. No person is under the least personal, political, or moral obligation to vote for a party candidate for a municipal office when the opposing candidate is the more competent, respectable, or less likely to use the office for his own personal aggrandizement. No Republican, for instance, can be under any moral, political, or personal obligation to vote for a candidate for City Treasurer, this fall, who will not pledge himself in writing to receive no emolument or perquisite beyond his legal salary, and who will not keep his deposit account open to public inspection, and pay over to the city all interest derived from the money, and whose personal character does not furnish sufficient guarantee that his pledge will be observed.

Those offices are public trusts, to be administered for the public benefit, and are not places established by law for enriching anyone. The party convention of 1869 wholly disregarded this fact; it did not select men for the places, but it attempted to bestow the places on men, in disregard of the interests of the public, and, to some extent, of public decency. The people refused the command of their self-constituted masters, and the 10,000 majority given against the party ticket was an indication of popular resentment which nominating conventions cannot afford to disobey. The present city government was the result of that election, and now at its close there is not a respectable or responsible citizen who will venture to impeach the prudence, official integrity, or the personal ability of any of the executive officers elected in 1869, or appointed by them to the various departments of the city government.

With these notorious facts before them, the people of this city, Republicans or Democrats, will not permit any convention to dictate to them the duty of voting for incompetent men, or for men intent merely upon making money out of the offices. Conventions can nominate, but nominations, to be equivalent to an election to municipal offices, must be of men fit to be elected. The Mayor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Collector, and the law officers of this city, with their appointees in the Board of Public Works and other departments, have a great trust reposed in them. The execution of that trust depends upon the personal integrity of the men selected.

We make these remarks for the benefit, and not for the disadvantage, of the coming Republican Convention. We have no candidates to urge before that body. We desire merely that they shall nominate men of known capacity and integrity. They must nominate as good men as those whose terms are about to expire. If they do so, there is a strong probability that they may elect them. If they do not, there is an equally strong probability that they will encounter an adverse majority in November.

A despatch to the Associated Press from New York says that Judge Barnard has been nominated for re-election by the Republicans, and that it is expected the nomination will be ratified by the Democrats.

We shall wait for some confirmation of this news before expressing our opinions upon it. At present we only note the fact that Francis C. Barlow is the Republican nominee for Attorney General of New York, and that the ink is hardly dry on the paper in which he made an exposure of the judicial villainy of this man Barnard, which ought to make the flesh of every property-owner in New York creep. It is all very well for Barnard to take sides against the Ring, just on the eve of his own re-election; but, if the American people outside of New York have made up their minds to anything in connection with the affairs of that city, it is that Tweed, Sweeney, and Connolly are models of civic virtue as compared with Barnard. It is only a short time since the World said that the Ring had put men upon the bench "to sell injustice for a price." Does anybody in New York doubt that Barnard was one of the culprits referred to?

MURPHY STILL FLOURISHING.

Of all the public reprobates in New York whose abuse of office and general corrupt character have recently been made notorious, the man named Murphy seems to be the only one whose power to do evil still remains unchecked. Connolly has been driven out of his place of trust, Mayor Hall has been seized and brought before a magistrate, Tweed and Sweeney have been set aside to be searched and watched, and the band of Ingersolls, Garveys, and other robbers of the Treasury, are being squeezed until they will doubtless be forced to disgorge their spoils. Murphy, contractor in shoddy, partner of Tweed in real estate speculations, and propagator of corruption generally, is still allowed to flaunt in the Custom House as the representative and standard of Republican morality. This seems all the more remarkable from the fact that, whereas Tweed and his comrades are holding offices from which they can be removed only through a long and laborious process of law, Murphy holds his under the appointment of a single man, and under a system which makes him removable even without cause. If Murphy had been heard to whisper to a neighbor that he thought Mr. Snooks would make a good President for the next four years, he would have found a warrant of removal awaiting him at his office the very first time he should visit it. But he has only shown himself a swindler of the soldiers; an enemy of Republican principles; an intriguer for Andy Johnson; a corrupter of politics, and an inefficient manager of the public trusts committed to him; hence he is not only permitted to retain his place in the Custom House, but to enlarge every day his facilities for controlling the politics of New York—and of New England, too, for that matter; for Mr. Murphy buys with his offices the allegiance of Maine and Massachusetts politicians, as well as those of New York and New Jersey.

The newspapers which stand before the public as the organs of the President do not agree as to the propriety of retaining Murphy in office. While the *Journal*, of this city, claiming to give the language of President Grant himself, oracularly declares that there is "no reason for removing him," and that all the arguments which have been presented in opposition to his retention are only "the clamors of those who have merely a personal or a factious object in view," the New York *Times*, which represents the administration in New York, admits quite plainly that Mr. Murphy ought to be abolished at once. All the show of remonstrance which it makes is in declaring that Murphy's removal *alone* will not cure the malady under which the party is now suffering in New York, and under which, it says, "all public life is withering." In defiance of the man Murphy himself, from the charges which have been brought against him, it can only say that, "Were we on a jury in such a case, we should ask for more evidence" before voting to send the accused to State's Prison; which is quite likely. But it adds—what the reader himself would inevitably do immediately:

"Whether Mr. Murphy is the proper man for the position he occupies—whether, that is, he is a wise and competent party leader (for so the Collector of this port, it seems, must be)—is another question."

—and upon that question it does not hesitate to give a negative decision.

So it seems that there is a higher standard of conscientiousness among party and personal "organs" in New York than in Chicago; for this decision is certainly made from a higher standpoint than those of the two evening organs in this city, one of which has already been quoted as acquitting Murphy, off hand, and the other, while urging the man to resign for his country's good, thinks it rather admirable in the President to keep him in the most responsible and conspicious office in his gift, unmindful of the "clamor" which not only charges his appointee with being a thief and a briber of witnesses, but brings forward responsible witnesses to prove it.

Perhaps it may be argued, in behalf of the President's inaction in the Murphy case, that the Collector's shoddy operations were all accomplished and exposed before he received his appointment as Collector, and that the President, having thus tacitly agreed to "let bygones be bygones," could not go back of the record as then made up. This is evidently the best thing that can be said in that behalf at present; and yet it is not enough. Let it be granted that Murphy has been technically condoned for the shoddy frauds, and that the "clamor" of those who prefer to see some measure of honesty in public management should not on any account be allowed to influence party leaders on the eve of a great campaign, there are still considerations pertaining to the party welfare which should cause the peremptory removal of Collector Murphy at this time. Let it be granted that the point-blank and unimpeached testimony of Olcott, Murray, and several Quartermasters, all testifying that Murphy is an unmitigated swindler, goes for naught. Let it be granted that his Andy Johnson affiliations, his votes with the Copperheads in the New York Senate, and his anti-Republican record generally, goes for naught. Let it be granted that his general bad character—so bad as to confer almost universal credence upon the testimony against him in the shoddy hat contract, while against a man of previous good character it might have been scouted—let it be granted that all this goes for naught. Let it be granted that his present low-lived, personal and demoralizing style of managing the Republican party in New York goes for naught. Grant all these things, and there is yet one other consideration which ought to arrest the President's attention at this juncture, and that is his admitted partnership in the transactions of the Tammany Ring. He is shown to be a partner with Tweed in some of his most unscrupulous real estate speculations. How did it happen that of all the men in New York Murphy was the one selected by Tweed, Sweeney, and Connolly to be their partner in large real estate transactions, and to act as their appointee and officer in the Broadway widening job? Is it to be supposed that this was an accident? Such accidents do not happen in the domain of Tammany politics. This circumstance gives the strongest color of truth to all the other charges brought against Murphy, for a man is known by the company he keeps.

The Supreme Court of Illinois was compelled, a few days ago, to reverse and remand some 53 cases taken up on appeal from the Superior Court, of this county, because of the neglect of the Clerk of the court to make up his record properly. The Collector of Taxes applied to the Superior Court for judgment upon the delinquent tax list of 1869, which judgment was rendered by the Court. In 53 cases appeals were taken. It appears that in his record of the case, the Clerk of the court omitted the essential item that there was such a Court as the Superior court, or that it was then holding a term and was in session at the time the judgment was entered. Without going into the merits of the appeals upon the various other questions raised, the Supreme Court reversed the judgment and remanded the cases. The result is to invalidate that judgment, and to render illegal all the proceedings under it. We presume that the tax sales under that judgment are void.

Under the old judicial system, when the Clerk of any court was guilty of any official negligence or ignorance, it was in the power of the Court to remove him, both as a punishment and as a preventive. We suppose this salutary mode of redress does not exist under the present system. The fees and emoluments of the Clerk and Deputy Clerks of the Superior Court are certainly large enough to secure a performance of the official duties of the office in an intelligent and accurate form. The records, at least, ought to be made up with a sufficient degree of accuracy to invest the proceedings of the court, and particularly its judgments, with some legal validity and obligation.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

The farmers of the United States seem to be in a fair way to realize higher prices for their grain this year than for a long time past, and that, too, on a large quantity. It is now conceded that bad weather and general poverty in France have led to a deficit of two hundred million bushels of wheat on the last crop, so that she will not only be unable to export a surplus to England, but will probably be obliged to import some forty million bushels of grain to supply her own needs. Bad weather and a lack of labor at harvest-time have also caused a deficiency of twenty millions of bushels in the English crop. The average annual exportations of wheat from the United States to Great Britain are about sixty-four million bushels; this year that quantity will be nearly doubled—the amount which will be needed from the United States will be not far short of one hundred and twenty-five million bushels.

It is true that the whole of this will not necessarily be wheat. Indeed, it is probable that the greater poverty of the French people due to the late war will form a powerful inducement to them to buy the cheapest cereal they can procure—corn, of which we have a very large surplus. But even with this drawback there is no room to doubt that every bushel of wheat we can spare will be wanted in Europe before the next harvest, especially as the Pacific coast will probably be a much less formidable competitor to the Mississippi Valley than heretofore.

Meanwhile, the Northwest is in an anomalous condition. A large surplus was left over from the crop of 1870, and the higher prices that have ruled here this autumn have stimulated the farmers to rush their grain in upon this city in a perfect avalanche, our receipts thus far exceeding those of any year in the past decade. Every available railroad car has been pressed into the service for several weeks past, and loaded almost to breaking; some of the loads being 50 per cent greater than the regulation quantity of 20,000 pounds. The quantity of grain is increasing on our hands at the rate of three-quarters of a million bushels per week, and our warehouses are already so nearly full that the proprietors are refusing to receive grain from canal-boats, stating that they are under contract to receive all that comes in by rail, and they have no room even for that.

The consequence of this glut is that, while every indication on the other side of the water points to higher prices for grain, the markets here are in a weak condition, simply because operators here have more stuff offered them than they know what to do with. Under these circumstances prices will probably fall till country holders see the reason, and then they will hold back awhile till the surplus can be disposed of. The opinion of many of our most experienced operators is, that wheat would sell in the neighborhood of $1.40 in this market if it were supplied only as fast as wanted. As it is, the market may drop to $1.00 per bushel under the unusual plethora.

THE BONAPARTES.

Just what the plan of the Bonapartes may be for regaining their prestige as the reigning family of France is not yet fully developed; but it is certain that the family—Louis Napoleon, Prince Napoleon, Joseph, of the Jerome stock, and the rest of them seeming to be pretty well combined in the enterprise—are intriguing actively, during the recess of the Assembly, for a Bonapartist reaction. The first movement of their campaign—the letter of MacMahon assuming all the responsibility for the disaster at Sedan—seemed to indicate that the movement was in favor of Napoleon himself, the recently-dethroned monarch. The pamphlet of Prince Napoleon, though ostensibly for the purpose of defending himself against the charge of cowardice, has been judged by the sagacious as more virtually an attempt to show the harmony of the Bonaparte family, and to indicate that the Prince himself will not, on any account, stand in the way of a restoration of his royal cousin. Later developments, however, go to show that the movement, which is unquestionably on foot in Paris, is in behalf of a regency of Eugenie, as proxy for the young Prince Louis. Unpopular—indeed, we might say disgusting—as this prospect might naturally appear to the French mind, we are assured that it has already many elements of ultimate realization.

The most important of these is probably the press of Paris. Several of the most popular journals, the *Gaulois* and *Figaro*, for instance, now show a decided leaning toward Bonapartism; while Clement Duvernois and Paul de Cassagnac, two of the ablest journalists and rank Bonapartists, have lately secured influential positions upon the press; and it must be borne in mind that personality goes much further in French journalism than in American or English. One of the effective arguments which is being brought to bear in Paris is the representation that Thiers will go out in December, and a Legitimist be placed upon the throne, which will be located at Versailles instead of Paris. This last prediction, of course, excites the shopkeepers and kindred classes in the metropolis. Nor do the emissaries of the exiled family neglect the Communists, whom they court with promises of reforms and with pictures of the cruelty of M. Thiers' court martials.

The Church it is thought, would favor a regency of Eugenie, on account of the eminent piety of that lady; and upon the power of the priests the Bonapartists count strongly. Probably this confidence is better founded than that in the Communists, who certainly could not be expected to join forces with the religionists if it were not that they may be generally spoken of as ready to do anything absurd.

The members of the Assembly will come back to their duties at Versailles fresh from contact with their constituents, and better prepared than before to meet any vital questions which may come before them, either through the movements of the Bonapartists or any new development from M. Thiers' quarter. And it will appear from their action, we feel sure, that the Bonapartists have, in laying their plans for a reaction, reckoned without their host—the French people. It is not possible to believe that France will accept as her monarch the man who is responsible for her ruin; that she will clear away from among her very ashes a place whereon to erect a throne for either him or his. That Louis Napoleon is directly responsible for the wars with which France has been visited she is now satisfied. She knows that he lost her cause by precipitating a war with Germany before he was ready to fight her; and that he hastened the evil day and aggravated the ruin which it brought by his imbecile course after the contest was brought on. The French nation, from being a very unthinking and mercurial one, cannot become a thoroughly wise nation at once; but she certainly is not so blind as to place her destinies again at the mercies of the man who so lately wrecked them.

The doctrine of "State Rights" is getting badly pummelled on the stump in several localities where elections are to take place this fall, but we have yet to hear any better argument against it than that it was the doctrine of the South prior to the rebellion, and hence must be a bad thing. The South also professed to believe in Christianity, but it does not follow that Christianity is therefore a bad thing. Their Christianity and their notions of State Rights were equally bad imitations of the genuine articles, but it does not follow that there were none genuine, for all that.

All the rights that exist in this country are the rights of the people. We have no King or Lords to claim and exercise exclusive privileges among us or over us. The doctrine of State Rights (slavery being out of the way) means simply the right of the people to accomplish certain ends of their own seeking through their State Governments. Is there anything frightful in this? The only question that can divide parties on this issue is one of practical management, and not of principle at all. It will be conceded that the people have and enjoy as many rights in the one case as in the other, whether the agent which we call government is seated at Washington or at their own State capitals. They make and unmake both at their pleasure.

But it is obvious that both governments cannot exercise the same powers at the same time. Wherever the Federal Government exercises a power, it has the right to exercise exclusively, and indeed must do so. If it assumes to preserve the public peace in the States (as, for instance, to put down the anti-Orange riots in York), the State authorities cannot interfere or even assist, except to fill the requisitions of Congress or the President for troops. Where national responsibility begins, State responsibility ends. Therefore, when the Federal Government begins to furnish a police for the States, the State Governments must desist from doing so. The question in dispute is, as we have said, one relating to practical administration, and we are not helped to a solution of it in the slightest degree by being informed that Calhoun was the great champion of State Rights, and that the rebels all believe in State Rights. If it can be shown that the States are not capable of exercising the powers heretofore belonging to them and exercised by them, an argument may be made in favor of turning those powers over to the Federal Government; but nobody has yet attempted to show that.

General Julius White, in his letter accepting the command of the First Regiment National Guard Illinois State Militia, composed principally or wholly of Germans who have seen service in actual war, says that he should not be willing to order out the regiment on Sunday for any other purpose than to preserve the public peace, or to participate in funeral ceremonies. This being one of the conditions of his acceptance of the Coloneley, the officers having the matter in charge have unanimously acceded to his proposition.

This, we take it, is an authoritative agreement on the part of the German born citizens of Chicago that the quiet and solemnity of the first day of the week shall not be disturbed or infringed by them by any rude demonstration or other mark of disrespect. This is certainly a matter for congratulation to all, whatever may be their views of the religious obligations appertaining to that day.

It is desirable, also, that there should be some military organization in the city. At present we have no force that could be relied on to meet such an exigency as that which occurred in New York a few months ago. Half the city might be in the hands of a mob before a force could be collected to put it down. We do not apprehend that we shall have a mob to deal with very soon—we hope that we may never have—but a sober and well-officered regiment of militia is "a good thing to have in the house."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

John T. Lane died at Mason City recently, aged 77 years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812-15, and was with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He settled in Illinois about forty-one years ago. He was an intimate friend of [illegible], after whom he named one of his boys. Three of his sons went into the army during the rebellion, one of whom, Lincoln, was discharged by the President that he might come home and take care of the old folks.

—Elijah Gove, a wealthy citizen of Quincy, who has heretofore given to Shurtleff College some $40,000, proposes to make a further donation of $10,000, to be applied to the endowment of the chair of Biblical Literature, provided a like sum for the same purpose is raised by the first of January from other sources.

—The Gilman *Star* has an account of an elopement recently perpetrated near that town. The lover went after his girl in a light vehicle with muffled wheels, while an accomplice drove a heavier machine, adapted to making as much noise as possible. The lady being duly received at the window and deposited in the muffled vehicle, the heavy one dashed off toward Gilman at a furious rate, with papa in hot pursuit, while the lovers were noiselessly driving in the opposite direction. Before morning Mr. Ward and Miss Green were made one flesh.

IOWA.

A Masonville turkey-gobbler took charge of a nest of hens' eggs, a week or two since, and now stalks around at the head of a dozen chickens.

—At DesMoines there is a "Postal Association" which pays the postage on letters mailed unstamped in that place, and forwards them to their destinations. Upon each letter forwarded is placed a label setting forth the fact, and asking the recipient to refund the postage. During the past year the association has forwarded two hundred and thirty letters, receiving in return the sum of $3.69.

WISCONSIN.

The Rev. E. Nisbet, D. D., for several years pastor of the Baptist Church at Fond du Lac, has resigned, to accept a call from Rochester, N. Y.

—J. Dustie, an old and highly esteemed citizen of the town of Little Falls, committed suicide, on Thursday of last week, by drowning himself in a small stream near the village of Cataract.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Among the many attendants at the funeral of Mrs. Mat. McCarthy, at the cemetery on the Warsaw road, last Friday, was a handsome young lady of 19 years, of the Fourth Ward, Miss Katie Callahan. With a young lady friend she had a place near the grave. As the services progressed she had become singularly affected, and when the coffin was being lowered she fell to the ground, fainting, in a fit of nervous prostration, from which she never recovered. Unavailing efforts were made to restore her, but she sank quickly and died on Sunday.

THE TERRITORIES.

The town of Caseyville, twelve miles from Salt Lake, Utah Territory, contains seventy-three husbands, who have in the aggregate three hundred and forty-seven wives and five hundred and twenty-two children.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Germany has nineteen female editors.

—A steam yacht is sailing on the Sea of Galilee.

—Pesth, Hungary, is to have a tobacco exhibition.

—In Germany an instrument has been invented which measures with accuracy the heat of the hottest furnaces.

—A Russian engineer, named Pobiekt, recently ran his railway locomotive a hundred miles, using naphtha for fuel, and found that by so doing he saved 50 per cent in weight and much more in cost of fuel.

—A newspaper in India contains an advertisement for a wife, in which the advertiser says, she is to be "not European, fair, handsome, educated, fond of studying, very amiable, fond of housekeeping, and must in every sense of the word be poor, as money is not at all wanted."

—Mark Brumagim, President of the New York company that owns the Mariposa estate in California, formerly the property of John C. Fremont, has signed a contract agreeing to sell the estate, free from incumbrance, to an association of New York capitalists, for $12,000,000.

—On Staten Island, recently, a wedding was delayed by the non-appearance of the bridegroom. A messenger was finally sent after him, but was met by his father who told him to go back and tell the guests that he "had put his son to bed three hours ago." There was no wedding.

—A late San Francisco paper, speculating upon the possibilities of the California wine trade, says that "within the last month there have been shipments overland of ten car-loads, and a full car-load ordered from Columbus, Ohio, within a hundred miles of the famous Catawba vineyards, now awaits shipment."

—The question as to whether laughing-gas can be substituted for chloroform in extended surgical operations seems likely to be answered in the affirmative. In New York, a few days since, a physician performed on a delicate woman a surgical operation which occupied eighteen minutes, during which time the patient was kept insensible to pain by laughing-gas, about forty gallons of which were consumed.

—The bibliography of the Dakota language, according to Trubner's *Literary Record*, embraces 86 distinct works, including one newspaper. There are 11,000 words in the language, while it is used by only 25,000 Sioux, and of these the small proportion who are able to read and write use the Dakota vocabulary chiefly as a stepping stone to learn English. The literature of the language thus forbodes its own extinction.

—The Confederate cotton bonds held in England aggregate, it is said, about five millions sterling. When the news of the successful negotiation of the Washington Treaty reached London the cotton bonds, which were quoted at 3 per cent, rose to 10 and 12, but when it was understood that these "claims" were not included in those to be adjusted by the international boards to be subsequently appointed, they fell again to 3.

—The report of the Board of Pharmacy of New York city shows that, out of 270 druggists and 190 clerks examined by the Commissioners, sixty druggists and eighty-one clerks failed to give sufficient proof of the qualifications necessary, and were rejected. The majority of the leading druggists in the city have been examined, and the result shows that a large number of both druggists and clerks could not read the Latin prescriptions.

—The statement has been made that the Khedive of Egypt had become weary of the American officers in his army, and meant to give them permanent leave of absence. A letter from one of them to a gentleman in New York states that the story is "a bloated British yarn, and that the Khedive has given no intimation of any such purpose." The writer further says that his pay doesn't amount to much, but living is comparatively cheap, and it is as good a passport in modern Egypt to be an American citizen as it was in ancient days to be a citizen of Rome.

—The Norwalk (Conn.) *Reflector* says: "One of our citizens had occasion to kill, for her own use, a chicken belonging to her flock, which, for some weeks, although doing the usual amount of 'singing' that indicated a laying hen, had failed to supply her table with a single egg. On opening the carcass, however, the singing and the non-production were fully explained; a chick nearly full grown was found hatched inside! The egg had probably been obstructed in its egress from the body at the proper time, and, being detained, had hatched in the manner indicated."

—A letter from Newport to the Providence *Journal* says: "The real aristocrats of Newport, as at most other places in America, are the servant girls. Servants who are engaged for the season only, as is the case with many of the residents, decide for themselves generally what is the proper end of the season. One lady found herself deserted on the 1st of September. Her servants had decided that that was the end of the season. Another who would gladly linger on in her beautiful house till late October, the most beautiful of all the months in the year, is warned that the last of September must end her housekeeping. And so it goes on, and cottages and villas that close abruptly may safely be laid to this all-powerful cause."

—In New York, recently, a woman engaged board for her mother at a hotel, saying that she would be responsible for the payment. She failed, however, to pay the bill, and was committed to prison by a Police Justice, under an act passed by the last Legislature, for the protection of hotel-keepers. She was taken before Judge Barnard, however, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged, the Judge holding that the law under which she was committed was unconstitutional, and saying that every member of the Legislature who voted for that law, knowing its purport, should have been indicted and imprisoned. If a hotel-keeper could imprison a person for a debt, a grocer or a bootblack could do the same.

—The Northwestern and the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railways, which transact about one-fifth of the entire railway business of Great Britain, have perfected an arrangement whereby their working expenses will be thrown together, a proportionate allowance made to each line for its expenses, and competition cease between them, although there is to be no identity in the dividends declared. The capital of the first company is £26,342,000, and of the second £22,921,000. An English newspaper thinks the agreement a great step toward the centralization of the management of the complicated railway system of Great Britain, and considers it the greatest reform in the system that could well be conceived.

—Mr. M. Hutchings, of Yosemite, has returned to his home in the valley from an eight days' excursion in the upper Sierras. He was accompanied by an English tourist, and a Mexican and Indian guide. During the trip they ascended Mounts Dana, Hoffman, Wonderful, Lyell, and the Cathedral Peaks. Mount Lyell is among the highest of the range, and is the most difficult of ascent. Snow, from the depth of 50 to 200 feet, has to be crossed. Immense chasms partially bridged over with a crust of snow and supported by columns of ice are among the obstacles to be overcome. Mount Lyell, with its perpetual snows, is at the head of the Tuolumne and Merced Rivers, and from its summit can be seen the source of the San Joaquin, King's River, and Owen's River. Hutchings is the second white man who has ascended to the summit of Mount Lyell.

—The last statement from the Bureau of Statistics gives the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared from American ports during the year ended June 30, last. The number of American vessels that entered and cleared was almost exactly the same as in the preceding year, while the tonnage was increased slightly. Of foreign vessels there was a slight falling off in number, but the tonnage increased considerably. The aggregate result is, that the total tonnage entering and clearing has increased by more than a million and a half of tons, of which more than a million tons stand to the credit of foreign vessels. The immigration returns are interesting. The total number, 321,350, is not so large as in several years previous, but it is a very respectable addition to our population. The British Isles as usual send us the largest number, our accessions from these being 142,784, or nearly one-half of the whole; including the 47,082 from all the British North American possessions, and a few from other colonies, the number of British subjects who have transferred their allegiance to the United States amounts in round numbers to 190,000. Germany contributes over 83,000, leaving to all the rest of the world less than 50,000. The large number, over 20,000, from Sweden and Norway, and the immigration of over 7,000 from China, are also suggestive facts.

PERSONAL.

John C. Heenan, it is said, has "got religion," his wife being a pious woman.

—Francis Rederip, who lately died in England, is found to be the anonymous giver of £20,000 to the Middlesex Hospital five years ago.

—Odger, the English labor-reformer, says he will take care that the Prince of Wales shall never ascend the British throne.

—The New York *Post* states that "The Prince of Wales, during his visit to this country, planted an English oak and an American elm in the Mall in Central Park. They are growing well, and may be seen in the centre of the Mall, between the footpath and drive." The fact is, that the English oak set by Albert Edward did not live, and those in charge of the park quietly replaced it by another.

—A family of Americans named Harrison have been holding a convention in Boston to decide what steps shall be taken to procure certain landed estates in England, left them by Sir Richard Harrison. This estate has since been unclaimed. There were Harrisons to inherit in England, but they are only the "descendants of Richard Harrison's grandmother's sister," while the American Harrisons are supposed to be "descendants of Richard's four uncles."

—A New York correspondent says: "I learned lately that there is a small club in New York numbering over a dozen members who meet weekly to study Greek literature. It is called the Alpha-Omega, and has among its members the Professor of Greek at Columbia College, Chancellor Crosby, the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, and Charlton T. Lewis, present managing editor of the *Evening Post*, beside some others. I was told that they are so prolific at the ancient tongue as to converse in it, though this seems doubtful."

—Captain Suchet Mauran, an old and highly-respected citizen of Providence, R. I., died in that city on the 28th ult., aged 77 years. Captain Mauran devoted himself to a sea-faring life, in which he was eminently successful, until he reached the age of 50, when he retired. Some twenty years ago, in connection with Benjamin Stevens, he established in Providence the Atlantic Insurance Company, and he became its President—a position he filled until his death. Captain Mauran united with an excellent judgment and the strictest integrity a kind and conciliating manner, which always made him a favorite with all. Charles J. Mauran, of this city, of the well-known house of Wright & Mauran, is a son of the deceased gentleman.

—A Canadian farmer, named Harvey, whose melon-patch had suffered much from the stealing propensities of boys in the neighborhood, recently attempted to put a stop to his trouble in an ingenious way. One night as some men were passing his farm they heard the report of a gun, and ran to the place whence the sound proceeded, and there found Harvey standing over a boy who lay moaning, said he had been shot in the back, and refused to tell his name. The farmer ordered the men to leave telling them he intended to shoot any other person he might find stealing his melons. So the neighbors were terrified, and boys refrained from robbing the patch thereafter. The joke consisted in the fact that no one had been shot at all, the boy being in collusion with the man, and merely pretending that he had been wounded.

POLITICAL.

The Democracy of Schuyler County, Ill., have nominated George H. Nelson for Treasurer, and Jeremiah Stumm for Surveyor.

—The Atlanta *True Georgian* withdraws Governor Hoffman's name as a candidate for the Presidency, on account of "recent developments and events connected with the prospects of the Democratic party."

—The Republicans of Fond du Lac County, Wis., on the 2d, nominated for Sheriff U. L. Bailie; for Senator of the Western District, the Hon. W. H. Hiner; for School Superintendent, M. O'Connor, of Ripon.

—The Irishmen of St. Louis are indignant, and threaten a mutiny because they have not as many offices under the city government as either the Americans or Germans. Their organ says that "for every one hundred American voters there are nearly four Americans in office; for every one hundred German voters there are three and a tenth Germans in office; and for every one hundred Irish voters half an Irishman in office."

A GRAVE INDICTMENT.

How Roscoe Conkling Got into the Convention—A Tammany Trick in the Country.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 2.

A paper published in Utica, the home of Senator Conkling, is in possession of attested documents, which proves the Senator's complicity in a disgraceful fraud in the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention. It seems from this document that the District Convention was called a week earlier than usual, and the regular Republicans were imperfectly apprised of the fact by the Conkling managers. When the convention met, a great crowd of office-holders, "some from hundreds of miles away," tried to overcome the citizens and carry the day for Conkling. But the Senator's friends saw at the latest moment that the other party was too strong to be cheated, and when the District Convention met "determined on brute force, and unsuccessfully attempted it." At the hour appointed for the convention the Chairman of the District Committee, "though not a member of the convention, and having no right whatever to make any motion in it, moved a person into the chair" whom he had previously instructed to recognize no motion or call of the opposite party, and declared this person elected. It was under such circumstances, the petitioners assert, that their friends among the delegates organized the convention in regular form, and, during a quorum present, proceeded to elect Millard, Shearman, and Roberts as delegates to the State Convention.

The following affidavit is brought forward in attestation of the truth of the regular delegates:

Oneida County, ss.: Jonathan Simmons, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident and legal voter of the Sixth Ward of said city, and that he was, on the 12th instant, duly elected a delegate to the Republican District Convention, held at the Mansion House, on the 16th instant, to choose delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 27th instant.

Deponent further says that, on the morning of the said 16th instant, and before said District Convention was held, Mr. George F. Allen came to him and said C. H. Hopkins and George Klinck wished to see him, the deponent, at the store of [?] & M. Peckham. The deponent accordingly went to said store, and there met Charles H. Hopkins, Postmaster of Utica, and George Klinck, an Inspector in the New York Custom House; Klinck took deponent into the rear part of the store and said to him that he, the deponent, had never voted against Roscoe Conkling, and ought not to do so now. Said Klinck further stated that the anti-Conkling men had secured a delegate which they, the Conkling men expected, making the said convention a tie. Said Klinck then offered to give deponent $50 if he would substitute a man in his place who would vote for Conkling. Upon deponent refusing to be so bribed, Klinck then offered $100 to do the same thing. Deponent told him he would not sell himself. He then asked deponent for his price, [illegible] that such chances did not grow on every bush. Deponent replied that his (deponent's) reputation did not grow on every bush, and that he would not sell himself for any amount.

JONATHAN SIMMONS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, September 22, 1871.
WILLIAM H. PRATT, Justice of the Peace.

BERLIN.

Results of the Saltzburg Interview.

Emperor William's Tour.

Importance of the Late Austrian Election.

The Late Grand Vizier of Turkey.

Current Topics of News.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Sept. 21.

THE IMPERIAL INTERVIEW.

There is great joy here over the "happy days of Saltzburg" and the new "Holy Alliance," an event which is thought to be the most fortunate for Germany of any since the battle of Sedan, and of scarcely less weight for Europe than the decision of the war. It is true, it was conceived and born in quietness, and its provisions are too indefinite to be expressed in formal terms. Yet everybody is satisfied that the peace of Europe is thereby secured for many years. No compact or treaty has, indeed, been concluded. It has not been a question about a concrete matter or about definite cases, but about a general balancing of offences and a revision of interests. I explained this so fully during the progress of the interviews that I shall now only mention a few of the incidents of the last interview, just closed, at Saltzburg. Considerable trouble was had with Italy, occasioned, evidently, by approaches made to her by France. She has, indeed, entered into the *entente* between Germany and Austria, and, as it appears, on the ground of the recognition of the Italian possession of Rome, but also on that of the independence of the Pope, and of the inviolableness of Church property, even to the giving up of the cloisters that have been taken possession of. The affair, however, has not been fully settled, and the Italian Government has sent Cavour, the General Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Commander Artom, on a confidential visit to Vienna and Berlin, evidently to further define the matter.

THE GRECIAN QUESTION.

It was noticeable that the King of Greece was hanging around Saltzburg during the interviews, yet nobody could see what a regent so unimportant should have to do with the treaty, or whether his presence there had any political significance. It will be remembered, however, that of all the powers inclined to war, Greece is the most so. She wants not only the independence of Crete, but also of Thessaly and Epirus (Albania), and of the Isles of Greece. I have met many Greeks, but never one who did not think that those countries belonged to them, and that they will yet take them from Turkey. They depend, of course, on the aid of Russia. If now the peace-loving powers can induce Greece to give up her claims, it will be one brand wrested from the hands of Russia, by which she has been accustomed to influence European opinion against Turkey. This interpretation sings well together with the report that Bismark has been attempting to draw Russia into the alliance, though if this last should be accomplished, the alliance will be worth nothing as a security for peace.

SOCIALISM.

During the interviews at Saltzburg, the socialistic movement came up for a share of the attention. Count Hohenwart said that the Austrian legislation fully suffices for the international dangers. Count Andrassy, on the other hand, declared that the Hungarian Legislation is not sufficient therefor. It is furthermore been proposed that, should the threatenings from the Internationals increase in the same ratio as within the last few months, a European *Enquete* should be called.

THE EMPEROR'S TOUR.

After his departure from Saltzburg, Emperor William has been making a series of visits to the several of the new States of the Empire—Bavaria and Wirtemberg—testing and calling out the sentiment in favor of German consolidation. In every city he is received with great applause and enthusiasm, much as if he were the people's own King. In Bavaria the people give him almost a heartier welcome than they do King Ludwig. They have evidently come to think that he is the more important of the two monarchs, even for Bavaria, an opinion which, a few months ago, was thought impossible for Bavarians.

ELECTION IN AUSTRIA.

A very important election has just been held in Austria. The campaign was the liveliest ever known in the empire. The Germans on the one side were arrayed against the Slavonians and the Ultramontanes on the other. It was a contest for Austrian consolidation and constitutionalism, as against separatism and ecclesiastical control. The latter cause has completely triumphed, if we may judge from the numerical returns, the Slavonians and Ultramontanes having gained 138 members in the next Assembly, against 60 of the Germans; though, as in France, the conservative majority is generally overpowered by the intellectual superiority of the Liberals and their constituents. It is, moreover, by no means certain that all the States will send their representatives to the General Assembly, as they have each their own notions about the central power in Austria. The Sclavish, or governmental, party have gained, however, their end in the chief point, namely, a two-thirds majority in the Reichsrath, which is necessary for the effecting of the proposed reactionary changes in the constitution. But this triumph of the government will be dear enough to them. The constitutional party has already decided on its plan of procedure, which, according to its chief organ, the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, is as follows: The German Liberals are to withdraw from the House of Representatives. Should the Czechs, notwithstanding, lay their hands on the December constitution, they will then follow the example of the Czechs themselves, in general repudiation and abstention; for the Czechs have heretofore disdained to participate in the general work of the constitution; and should the Slavish nationality, contrary to the constitution, be called to rule over the Germans; and should it declare war against progress and civilization in Austria, they will leave them alone in the government, and not only not co-operate with them in their work of destruction, but will not relieve them their hands in any of their difficult national enterprises. "The government," says this sheet further, "cannot now, after things have gone so far, remain standing in a half-way position. She must go forward to the dismemberment of Austria—to its division into seventeen separate States. Then first will she see herself compelled to retrace her steps, and recognize that the germ of Austria is properly represented by the German nationality—the same nationality which she has been blinded to injure in its highest interests."

DEATH OF THE GRAND VIZIER.

The Grand Vizier, or Chancellor of the Turkish Empire, is dead. He has lead a stormy and ambitious life, and has played a prominent *role* in the history of the present. He was born in 1815 at Constantinople, and began his diplomatic career at the age of fifteen, when he was appointed, on the recommendation of Reschid, to a subordinate place in the Bureau of Interpretation of the Porte. In 1834 he went as Second Ambassador's Secretary to Vienna, whence, after two years, he returned to Constantinople. Subsequently he has filled a variety of important positions. Twice he was representative of the Porte at London. From 1844 to 1846 he acted as Chancellor of the Ottoman Empire, with the Department of Foreign Affairs. During the political changes, from 1846 to 1852, he was Minister of Foreign Affairs under Reschid. In 1859 he became Grand Vizier, although the failure of the first Ottoman loan compelled him to retire. After a short residence in Smyrna as General Governor, he remained one year in private life until he received the general government of Brussa. Shortly thereafter, having been recalled to Constantinople, he became President of the Council of Reform and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The following year he represented the port in the conferences at Paris, and was again appointed Grand Vizier, in which capacity he presided over the commission authorized for the defining of the principles in the fourth point of the Guarantee Stipulations. In the Paris conferences he took part as the first authorized representative of the Porte. In consequence of the difficulties in the executing of this treaty he gave up the office of Grand Vizier. The death of Reschid in 1858 reinstated him again, however; and, when Reschid Pasha again replaced him, he still remained President of the Council of Reform. Several times afterwards he became Grand Vizier, though always but for a short time. He replaced Fuad Pasha temporarily as Minister of Foreign Affairs, concluded the Custom League with England and France, and was, in May, 1864, President of the conference of the representatives of the signature powers of the Paris Treaty in the Roumanian affairs. When, in 1867, the insurrection in Crete broke out, he became Grand Vizier again, and several months later conducted the regency during the visit of the Sultan to Paris. After the death of Fuad he assumed again the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his masterly management at this time secured him the admiration of all the Cabinets and statesmen of Europe. At his request, when dying, Mahmud Pasha has been made Grand Vizier, which will insure a policy little different from his own, although several changes in the Ministry are expected; among others, the appointment of Djemil as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THREATENED TROUBLE WITH COREA.

The Germans next are threatened to have trouble with Corea. The occasion is the capture and probable murder of a German, whom the natives have refused to release. The event is important chiefly as furnishing the government of Berlin with an opportunity to enforce her interests in a new region, and also to give a general example. The Germans, who are scattered all over the world (and not, as we are apt to think, only in the United States), have till now been subject to the mistreatment of every people, having had no common powerful home government to guarantee their rights. Recently the German emigrants have sent up many complaints from the Eastern and Southern countries, and the government has decided not to let them plead any longer in vain.

It is hinted in high circles that the Count of Paris has confidentially questioned the German Government, through an agent, as to whether he can count on the moral support of the German Empire in case of his restoration to the throne of France. He has at the same time made a declaration that he personally abandons everything like a policy of revenge for the war of 1870. Similar communications he has sent to the Austrian Government, of which [illegible] has also been apprised. The result of these sittings is claimed to be by no means unfavorable to the Duke.

The German Reichstag is expected to be called together about the middle of next month, most likely on the 19th or 20th; the Reichstag of Austria on the 14th of September; the Bavarian Assembly on the 20th. In this last a great fight is expected on the Church question, which will likely be one of the sensations of the legislative season.

The clergy in Switzerland are coming out strongly against the liberal Catholic movement there. The Bishops, following the example of those in Germany, have issued a defense of the decrees of the council, and against the agitations of the press. In Freiburg a great assembly of some thousand priests has just been held, where great zeal is shown against the proposed revision of the Constitution of Switzerland as an attempt against the rights of the Church. They threaten that, in case they are not allowed to enforce their rights, they will agitate for the dissolution of the Swiss Union, and for the old loose confederacy, or the independence of the cantons.

JEWISH ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday the Jews of Berlin celebrated the 200th anniversary of the founding of their Church organization here. The temple itself is the finest religious edifice in Berlin, and perhaps the finest Jewish temple existing, although, unfortunately, the authorities did not allow them, when erecting it, to put it in a public place, compelling them to stick it behind the storehouses in Oranienburger street. It is immensely large, and besides being built with the best taste in the Byzantine style, it has a rich profusion of gold and ivory, which glitter on every side. Yesterday it was further tastefully adorned with evergreens, flowers, and tropical plants, which much enhanced its beauty. The services consisted in a splendid ritualistic performance, in which the justly celebrated choir, a portion of the cathedral choir, and a large force of trumpeters and other musicians participated.

TRIAL OF ROCHEFORT.

Opening Scenes—Curiosity to See the Prisoner—His Defence of Himself—The Destruction of Thiers' Mansion.

Versailles (Sept. 20) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The long-expected trial of Henri de Rochefort, Comte de Rochefort Lucay, began, this morning, at 11½ o'clock, in the riding-school at Versailles, before the same court martial which recently sentenced Ferre, Assi, Grousset, and the other members of the Commune. Long before the court began to sit the doors were besieged by an anxious crowd. I am informed that some people actually passed the night on the Place d'Armes, in front of the riding-school, in the hope of securing good places to see the writer of *La Lanterne* tried for his life. It is quite extraordinary, the spell which the name of Rochefort exercises over the French of all ranks and conditions. This, I imagine, arises from the fact that Rochefort was one of the first to beard the corrupt government of the empire, and to put into witty, stinging words what hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen were thinking, without the courage, often without the power, to express their thoughts. Nor can it be denied that most public people had a high estimate of Rochefort's well-known reputation, and they hoped to be present at some scenes between him and the officers appointed to try him. Whatever the motive, the court was crowded the moment the doors were opened. Even the standing room was occupied, and the journalists' benches were so full that many reporters were fain to sit upon the floor. Among the audience I noticed a great many ladies—indeed, I should judge that the gentler sex formed at least half of the spectators. The ladies present belonged to "all worlds;" there were great ladies with titles, and actresses who had played in vaudevilles which Rochefort used to write before he took to politics. "If the Prussians had not put down Napoleon III. at Sedan," said a French friend, as we went into court, "you may be sure Henri Rochefort would have laughed him down in Paris in less than a year. No one can estimate the effect of his articles."

At half-past 11 there was a movement among the crowd. "*Il vient*" (he comes) was passed from mouth to mouth, and every one stood up and strained his neck in the hopes of getting a good look at the object of interest. They were soon satisfied, for Rochefort at once appeared between two gendarmes. He did not seem to me to be greatly changed, although my French companions all declare that he has grown grey during his imprisonment. He was dressed in a complete suit of black (his father died recently). He wore very tight-fitting black kid gloves, which seemed to excite great admiration among the ladies. "How well he is gloved," they kept saying, "and what a gentleman he looks." Certainly Rochefort contrasted favorably with his co-prisoners, Mourot and Marat, who were very vulgar looking beings, although they had both been editors on Rochefort's last paper, the *Mot d'Ordre*. Hardly had Rochefort sat down and glanced around the court before the council was announced, and the members of the court-martial took their seats. None of the Judges have been changed, and consequently Rochefort will be tried by the officers who tried the members of the Commune.

The indictment of Rochefort and his two fellow-journalists, a very long one, was first read; this took nearly an hour. The President then proceeded to interrogate Rochefort. The prisoner showed no signs of fear, and answered with great readiness all the questions put to him. The first few answers given were of little importance, but after a few replies Rochefort said: "I wish to reply once for all to the court, and I would rather do so at once, in order to save an explanation of any conduct, if necessary, both for me and the members of the court." He proceeded to make the following speech:

"Every one admits the frankness and the clearness with which I opposed the empire. I shall be here what I always was. People seek to make of me the pivot on which all revolutions turn. Allow me to tell you, once for all, what sort of man I am. When the war was decided upon, I was in prison at St. Pelagie (the Paris political prison). In spite of the loss of popularity which it risked, I suppressed the *Marseillaise*, thus depriving myself of an important property. A month later the people came to seek me at St. Pelagie, in order to carry me to the Hotel de Ville. At that moment I held the popular forces of Paris in my hand. I was in all the freshness of my popularity. Nothing would have been easier than to have attempted anything I liked. Instead of this, I annihilated myself. I had confidence in General Trochu; I gave him all my sympathy and aid. I was overcome with the passionate desire to see the Prussians driven from before Paris. [illegible] He has accused me, and yet it is to him that I have sacrificed not only popularity but my fortune. Having seen in the *Marseillaise* an article of General Cluseret's, which was injurious to the national defence, I wrote a letter in which I said, 'At a time when all opinions are discussed, a hateful article of General Cluseret's has appeared. I have no longer anything to do with the paper,' and I ordered the suppression of the *Marseillaise*, which brought me in more than $4,000 a month. This is not all. When I came out of St. Pelagie I had 40 francs. The Minister of Finance suggested that I should claim my pay of $2,400 a year as a Deputy, which was due to me. I refused, not wishing to incumber the finances of the country. I remained three months without writing, and it was then only that I caused the *Mot d'Ordre* to reappear. The armistice had been signed. The government took no account of my sacrifices, and after three weeks my journal was suppressed on account of an article which expressed nothing but hatred for the foreigner. Singular accusations are to-day brought against me. Certain opinions represent me as the author of all our woes. Those who dare not even own their hatred for the author of the *Lanterne* have propagated these opinions. You will find in my writings a great deal of violence, but you will also see that I have always opposed arbitrary arrests, and that I narrowly escaped sharing the fate of Chaudey. I have been accused of having urged the demolition of M. Thiers' house. It is no more true than the accusation that I took part in the searches in religious houses. I am an advocate of the secularization of the goods of the clergy. If I had chosen, I need not have appeared here. When I was arrested at Meaux a Prussian officer came into my cell and offered me my liberty. I would not accept it at the hands of an enemy."

After this speech, delivered not without eloquence, Colonel Merlin proceeded to interrogate the prisoner, first about the hostages. Rochefort maintained that it was M. Thiers who was the real cause of the death of these unfortunate men. "I am convinced," said he, "that if M. Thiers had given up Blanqui the hostages would have been set free. Blanqui had great influence, and was a moderate man, opposed to bloodshed. It was he who opposed Trochu's being shot, October 31, at the Hotel de Ville." (Here I am bound to say that several journalists remarked, "Pity they did not shoot Trochu.") As to Thiers' house, Rochefort declared he wrote the article urging its demolition under the influence of anger at seeing Paris destroyed by shells from Versailles batteries. He himself had nothing whatever to do with the disturbance. As to Prince Pierre Bonaparte's house, the people were really not to blame if they sacked an assassin's house. At this Colonel Merlin said: "You have no right to call a man an assassin who only defended himself." At this defence of Pierre Bonaparte, the murderer, Rochefort shrugged his shoulders, and even Commandant Gaveau, the prosecutor, seemed disgusted. The audience gave forth an audible murmur, which was with some difficulty quelled by the ushers. Bonaparte Pierre is not popular.

Greeley's Progress.

From the Columbus (O.) Journal, Sept. 30.

The great and good Greeley (who yesterday published the most remarkable progress ever made by a plain Republican dressed in a bald head and a white overcoat) was extremely fortunate in having so competent a historian as Cummings, who has reported the daily sayings and doings of Mr. Greeley on the route, for the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the New York *Bootblack*. Three pictures of this almost royal progress dwell in the memory.

One is that of the sage at the feast given in his honor at Chicago. Cummings has carefully gathered up the nuggets of wisdom that fell from his lips as the festive branbread and the maddening bowl of black tea went round, and has placed them on record. It was a memorable scene, that of the Farmer of Chappaqua modestly putting away the urgent solicitations of his friends, and yielding slowly his consent to be considered a Presidential candidate. Caesar and Seymour might have learned a lesson from it, if the history of Time had come at us the other end first.

Then we have the scene where Mr. Greeley met a large company of the unsophisticated red men of the forest, and gave them familiar lessons in deep plowing and other agricultural wisdom, with incidental observations on a protective tariff, and the advantages of going further west.

But the most touching spectacle of all, moistened the eyes of the beholders somewhere up in Minnesota, where, as Cummings says, "mothers brought their little children to the great and good Greeley to be blessed." The shining head, swelling with baptismal water on the brain, beamed upon that crowd of mothers like a glorified billiard-ball, as he took the little children and kissed them, and advised them damyou to go West and try irrigation.

When the next historical painting is executed for the United States Capitol, let us have, instead of such absurdities as "De Soto" and "Westward the Course of Empire," and the like, some such picture as that of Greeley at the festive board in Chicago, of Greeley telling the aborigines what he knows about farming, or Greeley with a pioneer infant in his arms, and surrounded by the mothers of Minnesota, each with a tear in her eye and a triangular napkin in her hand.

TURIN.

Opening of the Alps Tunnel.

Description and History of the Work.

Accuracy of Preliminary Surveys.

The Cost in Life and Money.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TURIN, Sept. 12, 1871.

The long and arduous task is ended! The "Indienne dream" is wrought into sublime reality. One more of those astonishing achievements with which this century excels is, to-day, publicly tested. The "*barrier infranchissable*," at which succeeding generations have halted, is overcome. The majestic Alps are pierced, and the iron steed now thunders from plain to plain, bearing precious burdens of human life and toil through the giant wall whose snow-clad peaks tower above the clouds and deck the dome of blue.

Thought and wonder overpower one as he looks upon the magnificence of the natural scene offered from either slope, and views this grand achievement of science and toil in the light of history. But you, Chicagoans, are a practical and busy people, and have no more than time to look at bare facts concerning a thing so far distant from your thriving city, though, as the renowned [illegible] of the new continent, you, naturally, may take much interest in this work upon which the attention of the world is now centred.

To the facts, then.

THE "MOUNT CENIS TUNNEL"

is a misnomer. Mount Cenis lies much further north than Mount Thabord, through which the tunnel is actually pierced.

The road over the mountain, in line with the tunnel, is superb, and full of interest to scientific and historic tourists; but it is quite dangerous. A score or more of black wooden crosses mark the graves of as many travellers who lost their lives in attempting it. Numerous ruins of strong castles are still seen here and there, perched on steep peaks and rugged crags of either slope. The Exile Fortress, the guard of this rough passage between Savoy and Italy, looks down from an overhanging rock which nigh frowns the beholder into fright.

The tunnel runs through from Bardonneche, on the Italian side, to Fourneaux, on the French side—two villages lying quite a distance up either flank—and was commenced during the latter half of 1857. With the aid of the gradual progress made in the engineering art since that date, the indefatigable workers have gained three years on the stipulated time of completion.

The work was carried on from both sides of the mountain, and the rocky mass actually perforated is 12,233 metres (some nine miles) in thickness, and 3,000 metres in height. The entrance on the French slope is 1,202 metres above the level of the sea; on the Italian slope it is at 1,334 metres. The consequent difference of level between the extremities is graded so as to facilitate the draining of water which forms in considerable quantity, by atmospheric action, in the enormous depths, and flows from a few clear springs which have proved of great assistance in prosecuting the work.

It may be well to mention that all the inferential measurements and the expressed opinions of geologists, in regard to the thickness and the nature of the strata to be bored, have proved, on actual measurement and examination, so accurate, that the success of the incomparable enterprise is a marked victory for geology as well as for the engineering science.

On the 26th December last the boom of the last blast shot through either mouth of the huge cave, and reverberated amid the neighboring clefts and crags that remain undisturbed in their sublime wildness. The place where it was fired is not quite half way through from the French side. It was here that the hands of laborers met, on a spot of this globe which all ages believed eternally concealed, and which, but twelve short years ago, the world agreed in pronouncing firm and fastly locked against the power of man.

On the 9th of November M. Genesi, the chief of the French band, was inspecting the works as usual, when, suddenly, he heard a noise which he interpreted as an explosion in the Bardonneche section. He at once telegraphed for information, which, on arriving, left no doubt in his mind as to the accuracy of his interpretation. It was evident that both parties were touching the point aimed at; and every day the detonations were heard more and more distinctly. At the beginning of December the blows of the hand drillers could be plainly heard; then the sound of the voices was vaguely recognized; two bands of men, speaking different tongues, but understanding well and speaking earnestly the common language of labor, were nearing each other, and not for once in the generations of Italy and France, for the purpose of bloodshed. Then came

THE ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION:

Would they meet at the same height and strike the same axis? For three days and three nights engineers, overseers, and workmen of all grades remained on the spot. Engineers Borelly and Boni watched on the Bardonneche section, and Engineer Copello on the Fourneaux side. Eating and sleeping had ceased, and excitement alone sustained all hands, who toiled with incredible energy, when, on the 26th December, the stubborn rock yielded to the hammer, and a small space opened, through which hardened and hearty hands were reached, and men, drunken with delight, mingled their shouts of joy. Toward night another blast broke the last obstacle, and the giant mountain, which had so long seemed destined to divide the two peoples who till the fertile valleys that spread at its feet, was pierced! What a day! What a conquest for civilization! What a testimony to human might! But gunpowder and steel were piled for another purpose on that memorable day; a circle of fire and iron was closing on the "capital of the world," and the nations were too busy with the strife to pause and consider a bloodless achievement destined to excite the wonder and admiration of ages. Only a few scientific and cultured men gathered to witness the wondrous fact, when the happy issue of the incomparable enterprise was made known. But it is never too late to admire and enjoy so

MAGNIFICENT A SUCCESS,

and, in order that it may be enjoyed by those competent, we here give the exact figures:

The two sections met almost exactly. The difference in the axes was scarcely 40 centimeters. The level of the French section proved to be 60 centimeters too high. But, when one considers the difficulties in the way of an exact survey of so uneven and gigantic a mass and in the prosecuting of an effort which required thirteen years of incessant labor to complete, he wonders that this difference is not in feet, or even in yards, instead of centimeters.

The point of meeting was 6,153 meters and 50 centimeters from the French entrance, and from the Italian, 7,081 meters, 25 centimeters. A marble tablet, with appropriate inscriptions, is being prepared to commemorate the joyful and triumphant event.

The tunnel is lined all through with a solid wall of from 1½ to 3½ feet in thickness, and the vault is perfectly secure—as firm and fast as the mountain itself. Quite a portion of the Italian end has been completed these seven years, and afford conclusive proof of this.

The accident which occurred this year was not, as reported, a break in the vault, but a tumbling of badly staid scaffolding, by which several men were injured.

This enormous enterprise has cost, we may say, when compared with the losses of other similar works, only 58 human lives.

TEMPERATURE AND VENTILATION.

Though this subterranean way is nine miles long and a fraction over, the air is not silent in any part of it; on the contrary, it is quite lively, and at times the current is so strong that it whistles like the wind. The atmosphere, however, is heavy. The current is generally from the French to the Italian slope—from the lower to the higher point. There are times when it reverses and rushes through with considerable velocity. It is evidently dependent upon the weather.

The temperature steadily augments as one nears the middle of the tunnel, which is very few feet higher than either of the extremities. At that point the maximum is 28° centigrade. It is only 19° at the extremities. These figures vary; the average is about 18°. The warm gases and the smoke tend upwards in all parts of the tunnel, and, as it is of sufficient breadth to freely admit of two tracks, and is of corresponding height, even when the current is very feeble, there is no inconvenience experienced from smoke.

The time now necessary to cross the Alps from Italy to France, is 25 minutes; from France to Italy, 40 minutes. This difference is due to the grade above mentioned.

THE COST OF CONSTRUCTION

is not yet positively ascertained, but it will not exceed seventy-five million francs; it is now estimated at seventy-two and a half million francs ($18,125,000). France has agreed to pay twenty-seven millions of this, if the work was completed in twenty-five years, and promised a relative premium if it was completed within fifteen years. Italy shoulders a corresponding share, and the Upper Italy Company the rest. The enterprise, completed and tested, will be delivered to this company by the contractors on the 17th instant, when it will be dedicated to public service with imposing *eclat*.

A reflection on the majestic grandeur of this fresh conquest of civilization and its right handmaid, science, we have neither space nor time to add, but we can scarcely abstain from remarking that it suggests a significant lesson to the ever-quarrelling nations and petty powers of Europe; it forcibly reiterates to them the fact that gunpowder (the kind used in blasting, as it creates less smoke), mind, and muscle can be put to a better purpose than the multiplying and populating of cemeteries, for the sake of imagined grievances, or the tearing and retearing from each other meagre patches of half-tilled soil. If it could only lodge this simple idea in their crowned heads, what another victory would it not be for the boring art!

—The Montreal *Herald* gives an account of a trip of inspection over the new line of Wooden Railway from Sorel to Arthabaska. This road is the longest wooden railway in the world, or will be when fully completed. The track is of the full width of our ordinary roads, so that any ordinary car or locomotive can run over it. The ties are of hemlock and tamarac, cut to the proper length, and morticed to receive the rail [illegible]. This machine is portable, and is drawn along the line as fast as it is finished. The rails are of rock maple, four inches wide by seven high, and fourteen feet long. The train ran over this wooden road at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, [illegible].

ILLINOIS.

Assessed Value of Property in the Various Counties.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register, Oct. 4.

Table of assessed value of property in the various counties of the State, as returned to the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts for the year 1871, with the differences from the assessed and equalized values for 1870.

Counties.	Assessment of 1871.	Over assessed value 1870.	Over equalized value 1870.	Under assessed value 1870.	Under equalized value 1870.
City of Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexander	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bureau	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champaign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
De Kalb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
De Witt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Douglas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DuPage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edgar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edwards	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Effingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gallatin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grundy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iroquois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jasper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jo Daviess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LaSalle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macoupin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McHenry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McLean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Menard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moultrie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piatt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pope	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pulaski	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Randolph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sangamon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuyler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Clair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stephenson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tazewell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermilion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whiteside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Will	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williamson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winnebago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]				

The returns from Cook and Alexander Counties have not been received at the office of the State Auditor at the time of making up this table. The assessed value of property in Cook County in 1870 was $80,148,525, and the equalized value $85,720,391. The assessed value of Alexander County in 1870 was $2,061,221, and the equalized value $1,583,205.

In 1870 the assessed value of all property in the State was $480,031,706, and the equalized value $480,664,038.

THE NEW YORK WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

Failure of the Attempt to Create a Riot—Preparations by the Police.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 2.

The gathering of workingmen, advertised to take place at Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, on Saturday evening, proved a failure. The meeting was called for 7½, but as late as 8 o'clock scarcely twenty-five persons were present, exclusive of the reporters, and the thirty policemen sent up from the Twenty-second Precinct. The down-town precincts furnished also 150 policemen, who were stationed in the vicinity of the anticipated riot. The reserves of the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Precincts were in readiness to move whenever their services should be needed. Captain Ward had been instructed not to make any display of his force until trouble should arise, and also to avoid a collision as long as possible. The residences of George Jones and John Foley were protected by a strong guard.

The conversation before the meeting began was chiefly on the object of the gathering itself, as to the nature of which most of those present seemed to be in considerable doubt, though there were a few who had evidently received the cue before they appeared. These were moving about among the knots of men scattered here and there, throwing out hints which were calculated to excite the indignation of men ignorant and prone to passion against men prominent in the reform movements now taking place in this city. They were met, however, in a way and by an antagonist as unexpected as he proved powerful, in the person of John C. Masterson, himself a workingman, who suddenly appeared among them, and in that homely but pointed phrase which goes directly to the understanding of the uneducated man, assured them that the meeting had been called in the interest of the politicians whose misdeeds had brought upon them the scorn and indignation of all honest men, and the restraint if not the punishment which the law alone can afford. "This man," said Masterson, alluding to Reilly, whose name appeared as "President, *pro tem.*," in the call, "is the head gardener in the Central Park, and in making this call he is only acting as the agent of some men who are a good way above him. They know, and he knows, that the poor laboring men would get the worst of it, in any trouble, because it would all fall on your heads, while those fellows who are responsible for it would get out of the way when the trouble comes. There ain't any trouble either. This injunction ain't going to hurt you. There's plenty of money to pay you, and if they are short just now, why don't they come down with some of what they've got in their own pockets—there ain't any poor men among them. The city owes me money, too, but I ain't afraid I won't get it." This sound advice had a wholesome effect, especially as it came from Masterson, who is known to have great influence with this class of men in his district; and when he declared that if Reilly made his appearance and attempted to incite them to wrongful acts, he would himself drive him from the ground, there were many hearty assurances of assistance from the crowd. At about 8:30 o'clock Reilly appeared on the scene, and some, taking the hint from Masterson, immediately assailed him with reproachful epithets. Reilly quickly discovered that he had made a mistake, and proceeded at a hasty pace down the avenue, followed by about thirty or forty persons.

Finding that the open-air meeting promised to be unpopular, Reilly hired Rupert's Hall, on Fifty-third street, near Eighth avenue, and, having conducted his followers thither, he assumed the chair at once and began to speak. The hall gradually filled until about 200 persons were present. The speaker began by declaring his friendship for the working classes, and stated that he was willing to seek work in any other locality rather than beg employment from an official. Waxing warm, however, he spoke of the Committee of Seventy in a sneering manner, and intimated that the charges against the city officials might not be susceptible of proof. His speech closed with an appeal to the workmen to bear the ills which they now suffered rather than fly to worse ones.

The following preambles and resolutions were then read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The men employed on the public parks and other public works are threatened with being discharged, owing to the difficulties in the financial department of our city government, and whether said difficulties be real or imaginary, if they cause the work to be suspended, we, the workingmen, will be the real sufferers, instead of the criminals (if there be such), who have brought such disgrace on the great Democratic party of our State and country; and

WHEREAS, Even in view of economy and the interests of property-owners the stoppage of work partly finished would in some cases necessitate its renewal, and the money already spent on such works would only be adding heaps to the mountains of losses attributed to the cupidity of our city officials; therefore,

Resolved, That in view of such facts, and setting aside the interest that should be always paid to the encouragement of honest toil, we hope the laboring men of New York will not be forced to suffer for crimes that they were innocent of and had no hand in creating; and we further hope that if there be any of our city officials found guilty of the alleged charges, the dignity and justice of law will be vindicated, and that in the great city the station will be so exalted as to secure them from the penalties of crimes when committed, as the workingmen of New York are determined to rebuke those who are found unfaithful to the common weal; therefore

Resolved, That we, the workingmen of New York, are not insensible to the duty we owe to our common country, and as history unerringly points to the happiness, peace, and plenty of former times under Democratic rule, we can enjoy the same blessings again by rebuking crime and injustice, whether in Democrats or Republicans, and rewarding virtue if the possessor be clothed in rags.

The Pennsylvania War Claims Case.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 2.

George O. Evans, the alleged defaulter in the Pennsylvania war claims case, appeared before Judge McCunn in the Superior Court, last Saturday, on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued to Sheriff Brennan, who arrested Evans, on a warrant issued by virtue of the requisition of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania. Evans is of medium size, slender form, and about 50 years old. He bore himself like one who felt that, whatever the charges against him were, he had a perfect defence, at least in law. The accusation upon which the requisition was issued, was that Evans had embezzled $291,041.91 belonging to the State of Pennsylvania, which he had collected as agent of that State for the collection of claims against the United States, amounting to $2,010,469.11, for the quota of troops furnished by Pennsylvania in the late rebellion. Evans' counsel claimed that the accused was entitled to the amount retained by him, 10 per cent upon the amount collected, and quoted from the Pennsylvania statutes to show that the retention of the 10 per cent was authorized by law. Evans' official report, certified as correct by the Pennsylvania Secretary of State, was presented to the court as well as other documents showing that he had acted only according to law in the premises. His counsel also claimed that the action against him was incited by political malevolence, certain persons having determined to sacrifice him, as he is a man of considerable influence in the State—in order to advance themselves.

Counsel for respondent urged, first, that the court could not disregard the requisition which the Sheriff returns, nor the papers he produces; second, that Evans has himself presented such a case as warrants the accusation against him; third, that the amount for his compensation is not legally fixed, the law stating that the commission should not exceed 10 per cent, and such amount was not subject to Evans' decision; and, fourth, that a large portion of the so-called collection was merely an offset to money claims which the State of Pennsylvania had against the United States. Decision reserved.

TREES ON THE PLAINS.

Letter from Professor S. T. Kelsey.

POMONA, Kan., Sept. 18.

Mr. R. S. Elliott, Industrial Agent Kansas Pacific Railway:

DEAR SIR: Having examined the tree plantation at Wilson, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and the specimens exhibited by you at the State Fair last week, I can cheerfully state that they will average as large and fine as plants of the same age in Eastern nurseries. I find trees and plants have made growth from seed as follows:

	Inches.		Inches.
Ailantus	24 to 30	Black locust	30 to 40
Catalpa	6 to 14	Oak	[illegible]
Chestnut	3 to 15	Pecan	[illegible]
Elm	10 to 30	Peach	30 to 40
Honey locust	16 to 30	Osage orange	[illegible]

From cuttings planted last spring:

Silver poplar	24 to 36	Golden willow	30 to 40
Lombardy pop'r	24 to 36	White willow	30 to 40

Transplanted trees of the following varieties have shown a good healthy growth: Ailantus, ash, box elder, catalpa, chestnut, elm, honey locust, European larch, soft maple, osage orange, poplar, tulip tree, walnut, willows, and Austrian, Scotch, and white pine, Norway spruce, and red cedar.

One year does not prove what can be done at tree culture on the plains, but your first year's experience is truly very encouraging, and I think your show of trees at the fair satisfied all who saw them that the "Great American Desert" is a myth. Truly,

S. T. KELSEY,
Superintendent Horticultural Department Kansas State Fair.

JEWELRY.

FINE JEWELRY!

We have just received a very large assortment of

STONE CAMEO SETS,

LOCKETS,

Rings and Buttons.

Also, novelties in fine Gold Goods, Fancy Silver, and Ladies' Watches, and Chains which we are selling at prices lower than ever.

N. MATSON & CO.,
117 LAKE-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies.
[illegible]

Cristadoro's Excelsior Liquid Hair Dye.
[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
[illegible]

The Inventors' Exhibition AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION
[illegible]

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETINGS.
Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company.
[illegible]
JOHN F. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the Conductors' Insurance Company.

List of Delegates in Attendance—Addresses and Reports.

The Railroad Conductors' Insurance Company of the United States commenced its fourth annual session yesterday morning, at Hooley's Opera House.

THE DELEGATES

present were as follows:

Atlantic & Great Western—J. W. Babcock, J. W. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ATTENDANCE.

The officers occupied the stage. The auditorium was filled, very many ladies being present, [illegible]

PRELIMINARY.

The President, Mr. James Marshall of the Hudson River Railroad, called the meeting to order. The Rev. Dr. Ryder then prayed for a blessing upon the efforts of the association.

OPENING ADDRESS.

His Honor, Mayor Mason, was then introduced and received with demonstrations of welcome. He delivered a brief address, eulogizing the objects of the association, and gave some railroad reminiscences. He would be happy, on any occasion, to render whatever civilities were in his power.

Lombard's quartette choir sang "America."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Secretary, Mr. Livingstone, read the report of the Executive Committee. [illegible]

The report was adopted.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then delivered his annual address as follows:

[illegible]

COMMITTEES.

The President then read the following appointment of committees:

[illegible]

IN CONCLUSION.

On motion, a vote of thanks was enthusiastically tendered Mr. Smith for his pleasing oration [illegible] adjourned until this morning.

REAL ESTATE.

The following deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, were filed for record on Wednesday, October 4:

[illegible]

FIRE IN THE WOODS.

One Hundred and Fifty Miles of [illegible]—Men, Women, and Children [illegible] for Their Lives—Immense [illegible] Property of all Kinds.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Oct. [illegible]

On Thursday afternoon or Friday last, the prairie to the south of [illegible] ridge, the terminus of the St. P. & P. Road, on the Red River, [illegible], and, fanned by a high wind which [illegible] at the time, spread with a frightful [illegible]. From a small beginning, somewhere [illegible] western boundary of the State, [illegible] spread until it reached [illegible] 150 miles from the point of [illegible] striking the woods it was not [illegible] course, but the flames seizing upon the underbrush, and from thence to [illegible] of the forest, it extended its [illegible] tance of fifteen miles in the [illegible] until it reached Smith Lake. [illegible]

On Saturday morning the flames approach the line of the St. Paul Road at different points. But few [illegible] the danger to be so serious or so [illegible] and delayed too long the means [illegible] they could have warded off at least [illegible] of the damage. [illegible]

All day on Sunday the fire raged [illegible]

On Sunday, Mr. Cavender, the [illegible] of the Morris train, went out some [illegible] on the prairie with a company [illegible]

Mr. Davenport, an assistant [illegible] the road, hid his camp, at Groton [illegible] together with all his instruments [illegible] burned.

The damage to the St. Paul & [illegible] Road, so far as we have learned, [illegible] fined to the burning of a few [illegible] trestle (which have been replaced) [illegible] unknown. None of the trains have [illegible] laved, as the portion of the track [illegible] was repaired on Sunday, and all [illegible] made their regular time yesterday.

It is impossible to estimate [illegible] caused by this widespread conflagration. [illegible]

THE TREASURY.

Report of the Fourth Auditor. [illegible]

Judge Taylor, Fourth Auditor of the [illegible] Treasury, has completed his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, [illegible]

[illegible]

...y in the Various Counties.

...for the year 1871, with the differences from...

[illegible]

...ties have not been received at the office of ... table. The assessed value of property in ... equalized value $83,720,391. The assessed ... and the equalized value $1,552,... the State was $480,051,... and the equal...

...as he is a man of considerable influence in the State—in order to advance themselves. Counsel for respondent urged, first, that the court would not disregard the requisition which the Sheriff returns, nor the papers he produces; second, that Evans has himself presented such assessments warrants the accusation against him; third, that the amount for his compensation is not legally fixed, the law stating that the commission should not exceed 10 per cent, and such amount was not subject to Evans' decision; and, fourth, that a large portion of the so-called collections were merely an offset to money claims which the State of Pennsylvania had against the United States. Decision reserved.

TREES ON THE PLAINS.

Letter from Professor S. J. Kelsey.

POMONA, KAN., Sept. 28.

Mr. R. S. Elliott, Industrial Agent Kansas Pacific Railway:

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[illegible table]

From cuttings planted last spring: ...

Transplanted trees of the following varieties have shown a good healthy growth: Ailantus, ash, box elder, catalpa, chestnut, elm, honey locust, European larch, soft maple, osage orange, poplar, tulip tree, walnut, willows, and Austrian, Scotch, and white pine, Norway spruce, and red cedar.

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S. T. KELSEY,
Superintendent Horticultural Department Kansas State Fair.

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...N. MATSON & CO.,
117 LAKE-ST.

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[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

The Inventors' Exhibition

[illegible]

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Frank Lombard's quartette choir sang "America."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Secretary, Mr. Livingstone, read the report of the Executive Committee. ...

The report was adopted.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then delivered his annual address, as follows:

[illegible]

COMMITTEES.

The President then read the following appointment of committees: ...

[illegible]

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion, a vote of thanks was enthusiastically ... the convention adjourned until this morning.

REAL ESTATE.

The following deeds conveying city and suburban ... were filed for record on Wednesday, October 4:

[illegible]

Indiana av, 149½ ft n of Twenty-first st, ...

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

FIRE IN THE WOODS.

One Hundred and Fifty Miles of Flame—Men, Women, and Children Fleeing for Their Lives—Immense Loss of Property of all Kinds.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Oct. 3.

On Thursday afternoon or Friday morning last, the prairie to the south of Breckinridge, the terminus to the main line of the St. P. & P. Road, on the Red River, took fire, and, fanned by a high wind which prevailed at the time, spread with a frightful rapidity. From a small beginning somewhere near the western boundary of the State, the fire spread until it reached the "Big Woods," 150 miles from the point of starting. In striking the woods it was not stayed in its course, but the flames seizing upon the dry underbrush, and from thence to the tall trees of the forest, it extended its line for a distance of fifteen miles in the heavy timber, until it reached Smith Lake. When once fairly under headway in the timber, the scene is described as grand beyond the power of pen or pencil to picture. Roaring, crackling, with a sound that could be heard for miles, the flames tore their way, leaving behind them a blackened, smoking, desolate waste to mark their onward march. Everything in their course was destroyed. The grain and haystacks—the cornfields, fences, and—in some instances we have heard of—the rude homes and scanty household goods of the settler, all fell a prey to the insatiate monster. The terror-stricken people fled, leaving all their worldly possessions behind, thankful to escape with their lives.

On Saturday morning the flames began to approach the line of the St. Paul & Pacific Road at different points. But few supposed the danger to be so serious or so imminent, and delayed too long the means by which they could have warded off at least a portion of the damage. Such was the case with the man in charge of DeGraff & Co.'s warehouse, at the terminus of the iron on the St. Paul & Pacific Road, some twenty miles this side of Breckinridge. They supposed there was no danger, as the buildings were situated on the opposite side of the railroad track, and the flames would have to make a leap of some forty feet to reach them. They did not calculate upon the force of the coming whirlwind of fire, and the buildings, together with all their contents, fell an easy prey to the flames.

Leaping the road (and at different points setting fire to the ties), the flames sped onward with the fleetness of the wind. The passenger train that left here on Saturday morning for Morris arrived safely at the station, although the employes and passengers on the train were almost suffocated with the smoke and heat, and when it reached Morris the cars were filled with the cinders and ashes of the prairie grass. The whole country for miles and miles was covered with a dense volume of smoke, and the air was filled with the dying embers of grass, shrubs, &c.

All day on Sunday the fire raged with unabated fury, and yesterday when the passenger train from Morris came over the road there was a line of fire on each side of the road—that in the "Big Woods" between Darwin and Smith Lake being especially grand and terrific. The fire has crossed the road, and was still sweeping. That in the woods would probably extend to Crow River, where its course would be stayed, but that on the prairie will probably sweep far northward unless a providential rain puts a stop to its ravages.

The wide scope of territory over which the fire has extended, and the excitement incident thereto, prevent us from giving anything like an estimate of the damage done. We have learned only of a portion of the losses immediately along the line.

DeGraff & Co.'s loss in buildings, goods, &c., cannot fall short of $5,000. Fortunately their supplies had been allowed to run down, as they are nearly through work on the line of the road, and in a couple of weeks will remove their quarters to the Brainerd Branch, or it would have been far more serious. They had no insurance.

A Swede (name unknown), who lived within 16 miles of Willmar, came down on the train as far as Long Lake, yesterday, to seek aid from some friends and relatives at the latter place. Everything he had in the world was destroyed, including a team of horses, yoke of oxen, three cows, grain, farming implements, &c. He and his family had a narrow escape with their lives.

Henry Gager, of St. Cloud, well known in this city, was returning from Fort Abercrombie with five fine horses. The flames overtook him, and, seeing his only safety lay in facing them, he headed his horses for the wall of fire, dashed through, burning his overcoat from his back, and injuring his horses to such an extent that they are almost worthless. Fortunately, Mr. Gager escaped with only a few burns. He is an old hand on the prairies, and, holding his breath, swallowed no flame.

A mile or two behind Mr. Gager was a man driving a flock of some 150 sheep. Neither man nor sheep had been heard from at last accounts. The man may have escaped, but the sheep undoubtedly had their "mutton cooked."

On Sunday, Mr. Cavender, the conductor of the Morris train, went out some two miles on the prairie with a companion or two. They saw the fire approaching in the distance, but did not suppose there was any danger. They did not calculate upon its rapid march, and, turning too late to fly, would have perished had they not, fortunately, matches with them, with which they set a "back fire," and following it up, they stood among the smoking embers while the roaring blast swept by them at a safe distance.

Mr. Davenport, an assistant engineer on the road, had his camp, at Groton Station, together with all his instruments, clothes, etc., burned.

The damage to the St. Paul & Pacific Road, so far as we have learned, was confined to the burning of a few ties on the track, (which have been replaced) and the burning of an amount of wood—how much unknown. None of the trains have been delayed, as the portion of the track injured was repaired on Sunday, and all the trains made their regular time yesterday.

It is impossible to estimate the loss caused by this widespread conflagration. At last accounts the fire was still raging north of the line of the road, and where it will be stopped cannot be told. We very much fear that when the full particulars of the loss is known it will show the destruction of an immense amount of grain, hay, fences, etc., in the territory over which the destroying element has swept and is still sweeping.

THE TREASURY.

Report of the Fourth Auditor.

From the Washington Chronicle, Sept. 28.

Judge Taylor, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, has completed his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, in which he gives a statement of the work done in the different departments of his office, viz.: The Paymaster's Division, the Record Division, the Prize Money Division, the General Claim Division, the Navy Agents' Division, and the Miscellaneous Division.

The statistics accompanying the report show that a commendable amount of work has been performed during the last fiscal year, and that the experience and facility of the clerks have insured that correctness and promptitude which result from familiarity with the operations required. The various chiefs of divisions are described as being perfectly conversant with the work committed to their supervision, and that they have transacted it in the most satisfactory manner.

He then gives details concerning various improved methods of business adopted in the different divisions, and of a new system of keeping the account of appropriations, transfers, and balances.

He next gives an account of the manner in which the cash disbursements of navy Paymasters are kept, and the methods pursued in his office to prevent fraud and dishonesty. In this connection he says: "The adoption of the plan of a full cash statement each month from every Paymaster having public money on hand serves to accomplish another useful purpose. Most, if not all, the defalcations which have occurred in the naval service were accomplished through the ability of the Paymaster to obtain larger amounts of funds than his rate of expenditure required. Knowing that he would not be called upon for his surplus until after the expiration of his three years' cruise, and the further time necessary to pass his accounts through the accounting offices, he was tempted to use the public money for private speculation, with the hope that he could make a successful operation and return the money thus used before the day of accountability.

"Under the present arrangement, the amount of money each Paymaster has on hand is known monthly. Should his requisitions upon the Treasury appear to exceed his requirements, payment can be suspended; and upon rendering his final return, the balance he should have on hand, and which he will be required to turn back into the Treasury without delay, will be definitely known."

The Auditor recommends, as a safeguard against the use of the public funds for dishonest purposes, the appointment by Congress of three persons, experts in heavy accounts, to be styled accounting agents. "These persons should be attached to and under the direction of this bureau. Their duties should be similar to those of the Bank Examiners now employed in connection with the National Banks, and they should have authority to call upon any Paymaster, whether on shore or upon any naval vessel, without previous notice, to exhibit his books and cash for examination."

President Grant's Long Branch Cottage—Can this Story be Accurate?

From the Toronto Telegraph.

President Grant's Long Branch cottage was a gift from Hon. Thomas Murphy, at present Collector of Customs at New York. The narrative dates back to the time when Murphy was not Collector. At that time a happy thought, one pregnant with profit and honors, came to the aspirant for Collectorial place, and he told it to John Hoey and John Chamberlain. All three of these gentlemen owned real estate at the Branch, and for its improvement, its fertilization, so to speak, they entered into a limited copartnership. Murphy's idea was to buy a lot, build a cottage, and present the whole to Grant, his acceptance being a foregone conclusion. Murphy was to appear alone in the matter, thus securing for himself the Collectorship, while Mr. Hoey would find his profit in the betterment of his property adjoining, and Mr. Chamberlain would reap a golden harvest in the prey which would come to his figs. Thus it was done, each of the three partners putting in $10,000, and the profit on the speculation has been satisfactory to all concerned. Murphy also gave to General Horace Porter his cottage, and has thus definitely located the administration where it is convenient for him, and made his place in the Custom House as certain as such things can be. Mr. Hoey is quite satisfied, and John Chamberlain has built a race-course. Porter occupies his cottage when at the Branch, and both villas are kept well supplied with wine and cigars from Murphy.

GRANT'S STONE RING.

Mystery of the "Seneca Stone Building Company" Explained—The Military Ring in Clover.

Washington Despatch (Sept. 30) to the New York World.

It has long been a mystery here as to how it was that this Seneca stone was being used almost exclusively in the public works being made here, and this mystery was never lessened at reading the published proposals of Quartermaster General Meigs in the daily papers, for work in our national cemeteries, wherein it was expressly stated that no other stone than Seneca would be allowed in doing the work therein called for. And if this mystery was deep enough to require a Congressional investigation at one time, it certainly has become deeper and deeper as time has progressed since then, for all over Washington, wherever public improvements are being made, no other building material, for pavements, walls, foundations, flagging, etc., than that taken from the Seneca quarries is allowed to be used. It is carried even as far South as Richmond to fence in the National Cemetery in that locality, while three solid miles of it keep watch and ward around Arlington.

But this mystery can at last be explained. The stockholders of the Seneca quarries have now come to light, and among them are found such distinguished names as the following, who hold stock to the amount set opposite to their names:

President Ulysses S. Grant, $25,000.

General F. T. Dent, brother-in-law and Assistant Private Secretary to the President, $10,000. (For some unknown reason, the General has been trying to dispose of his stock for the last two weeks.)

General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, $9,000.

General Nathan Michler, ex-Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, $10,000.

General O. E. Babcock, the present Commissioner, who was appointed last June, had $10,000 worth of this stock standing in his own name up to the day he went into office, but he has disposed of it in some way.

Henry D. Cooke, Governor of the District of Columbia, has $240,000 worth of this stock, and it is claimed that he gave General Dent the stock which stands in the latter's name.

Postmaster General B. W. Brice, $14,000. (It is said that Brice has sold out.)

Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes, $11,000.

John W. Forney, $8,000.

General Amos B. Eaton, Commissary General of Subsistence, $4,000.

This formidable list of stockholders has been able to introduce Seneca stone in the face of all opposition. Notwithstanding the protest of even such men as Architect Mullett, it is now used here to the exclusion of any other material in and around the public buildings, while miles of streets are paved with it in this city. A portion of the superstructure of the new State Department is being built of Seneca stone in positive violation, it is believed, of the contract and the law. The profits of this company, which were formerly only nominal, are now reported to be enormous, as stone cannot be quarried fast enough to fill the demand.

The Bridge Accident in the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, October 4.—Among the seriously wounded in the accident by the falling of the bridge across the Verdigris river, in the Indian Territory, on Sunday, were J. W. Strickland, of Cincinnati; George Smith, of New Jersey; Alfred Marst, of Ohio; William Gibson, of Canada; A. Connell, of Ripley county, Ind.; Thos. Fitzgerald, and John King, of Chicago. In addition to those killed at the time of the accident, George Smith and James O'Conner died while being moved from the scene of the accident to Fort Scott.

The Directors of the Cincinnati & Rockport Railroad have decided upon Mitchell, Ind., as the point at which the road should form its junction with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. It was also decided that the charter of the Cincinnati & Southwestern Railroad, a projected line running between Mitchell and Mount Vernon, Ind., should be consolidated with that of the Rockport Road.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

Our Washington despatches of yesterday show that one more obstacle to the shipment of goods from foreign ports direct to Chicago has been removed. This is the permission of the Treasury Department to carry foreign goods on which there is no duty, in the same bonded cars with goods upon which the duty is to be collected here. Just at present this will not be of much advantage, because the quantity of foreign goods coming direct to Chicago is sufficient to fill a number of cars every day. But in other seasons of the year, when importers here are only receiving small consignments from their agents in Europe, it will be an advantage in that railroad cars of any particular line which has entered into the necessary bonds for the delivery of the goods to the Custom House here will not be obliged to wait for a full car load of dutiable goods, but may fill up the car with other imported but non-dutiable goods.

Few persons, except those directly engaged in the import trade in this city, are aware of what important changes have resulted from the recent removal of the unnecessary restrictions in regard to cars, and locks, and guards, that were imposed a year ago upon the shipment of goods direct from foreign ports to this city. Our leading dealers in dry goods, ribbons, hosiery, carpets, liquors, crockery, etc., etc., say that they are importing from five to six times as much as they have ever done before at the same season of the year. It is only within a year that Chicago merchants have ever thought of keeping their own exclusive agents in Europe. Now, at least four prominent houses keep either members of their firms or an exclusive agent in Europe the greater portion of the year, moving from one market to another, now buying German cloths, now at Basle for ribbons and fancy goods, and again in England for carpets, etc., etc. During the last four weeks a thousand tons of railroad iron have been received in Chicago direct from England via Montreal, and we hear of another thousand tons afloat for here that will arrive within the next few weeks. When we say that our merchants are importing six times as many goods as ever before at this season of the year, it is not meant that their stocks are six times as great—though there is a vast increase also in that respect—but mainly that they are buying six times as many of their goods direct from the foreign manufacturer, instead of buying them of middlemen in New York and other Eastern cities.

As far as direct trade with Europe is concerned, this great change has been effected by relieving the Chicago importing merchant from the necessity of doing his warehousing in New York city instead of at home. Formerly a Chicago importer was obliged to find some freeholder of the port of New York to go on his bond before his goods than in the government warehouse at that port could be touched. Then a portion of his goods subject to ad valorem duties had to be taken to the "store" of the government appraiser, appraised, and returned to the government warehouse. The Chicago importer was so distant from his goods held in government warehouse in New York that, in order to meet the probable demands of his trade, he was obliged to withdraw goods from warehouse in much larger quantities at once than if his place of business had been in the city where the goods were held in warehouse. To say nothing about the delay (which was, in fact, the greatest drawback on the trade) in getting goods out of the New York warehouses from time to time as they were wanted, the Chicago merchant was obliged to lay out of the use of more money paid for duties—in some instances half the cost of the goods—than the New Yorker, and it actually required a great deal larger capital to do an importing business in Chicago than to do the same business in New York.

All this, however, has been changed; transportation companies which have entered into bonds with the government to enormous amounts, have become responsible to the Treasury Department for the delivery of imported goods to the proper customs officer at this port. The Chicago merchant now pays nothing until his goods arrive here, he gives his bond here, the goods are appraised here, and he can withdraw any portion of them from warehouse on any day and have them in his store without the former delays.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the increased demand for government bonded warehouse room has increased so much that the Michigan Southern Company are now building a bonded warehouse on Harrison street, and the company, in conjunction with others to New York, intend to bond their lines, in order to make a specialty of carrying goods imported direct to Chicago. But it is not only with Europe that the direct foreign trade of Chicago has been so extensively increased this fall. The increase of the tea trade exceeds even that of the dry goods trade. It is a fact of great significance in this connection, that whereas the total quantity of teas in government bonded warehouses in this city on September 30, 1870, was only 2,500 chests, it is now nearly 15,000 chests, all of which has come direct on through bills of lading from Hong Kong and Yokohama, through San Francisco to Chicago, without a day's unnecessary delay, and there are further receipts of teas now via the Northwestern & Rock Island Railroads every day.

This great increase of the direct importing trade of this city has been mainly within the past two months, as will be seen by the following table of the amount of duties paid at this Custom House during each month of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, as compared with the same time last year, viz.:

	1870.	1871.
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]

It will be seen that the amount of duties paid during September this year, were over three times as great as during the same time last year, and it would be safe to say, that, with the additional work of appraising goods here, the business of this Custom House has quadrupled.

As regards the tea trade, there seems no reason why Chicago will not become the great distributing market for all the central part of the continent between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains. As prominent cities as Cincinnati and St. Louis, will, of course, do a portion, but the superior facilities of Chicago, in her constantly-increasing network of railroads, are practically acknowledged by the New York tea houses, four or five of which have their resident agents here, receive their teas here via the overland route, and distribute them from this point all over the Northwest. These agents receive but few teas from New York, and there is no longer any question of competition as regards the route by which the teas consumed in the States west of Pennsylvania and New York shall come. The trans-continental railroad on the one hand, and the increased facilities for direct importation on the other, are revolutionizing the foreign trade of the United States. We see evidence of this, not only in the increased direct importations of Chicago merchants, but in the exports of products. As instances, the steamship Great Republic, which sailed from San Francisco on October 1, took 21,000 barrels of flour for Hong Kong; the ship Ringleader, which sailed the same day, took $100,000 worth more for the same port, and every regular Pacific steamer now takes more or less flour. If China and Japan continue to take our breadstuffs at that rate, it will leave less to go to England, and will have the effect to make a better average of prices for the grain produced in the Northwest.

In the local money market there was less activity than yesterday. After the heavy checking yesterday incident to the monthly grain settlements, finances seem to have relapsed into a condition of comparative quiet.

The demand for money, however, is moderately active yet, and a good many of the country banks are asking their correspondents here for discounts. Some of these applications, we learn, are for money to hold cattle in the country, in hopes of an improvement in prices. The amount of strictly mercantile paper afloat is not large, and the banks are taking nearly all that is offered. In the open market money is to be had on 30 and 60 day paper at 10 per cent per annum. For 90-days, 1 per cent per month is asked in some instances.

There was less demand from the country to-day for currency, but, as the stock of currency here is rather scarce, some of the banks are ordering remittances from New York yet.

Exchange was quiet to-day at from 1-10@¼ discount for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at ¼ discount.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

GOVERNMENTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, 1881	117¾	118
5-20s, 1862, large	113¾	113¾
5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1867, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1868, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Pacifics, currency 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. new 5 cent loan (gold)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific 7 3-10s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific Railroad bonds 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union land grant bonds 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific Railroad bonds, 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and gold coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

	Buying.	Selling.
160s	[illegible]	[illegible]
120s	[illegible]	[illegible]
80s, war of 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
40s, war of 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural College land scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOLD IN NEW YORK TO-DAY.

9:45 a. m.	113⅞	11:30 a. m.	113⅞
10:00 a. m.	114	12:40 p. m.	[illegible]
10:30 a. m.	113⅞	Close	[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Gold weak, opening at 114, selling down to 113¾, and closing at 113⅞@114. Loans were from 1-32 of 1 per cent to 3 per cent for use, and 1 to 4 per cent for carrying. The clearings were $89,000,000.

Governments were dull, and from ¼ to ½ lower on 5-20 issues. Currency bonds were a little stronger. The proposals to sell bonds to the government amounted to $6,851,500 at from 112.79 to 114.64. The awards were $1,000,000, at from 112.79 to 114.08.

Stocks opened steady, but on the second call declined slightly. The principal dealings have been in Lake Shore, Erie, Wabash, Northwest, Ohio, Union Pacific, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Pacific Mail. The annual meeting of stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company is now in session in Toledo, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and officers for the ensuing year. The result of their election is anxiously looked for in Wall street. The latest information is that H. F. Clarke, S. Schell, J. H. Banker, and R. J. Capron were elected Directors in the Vanderbilt interest.

The stock market closed strong at about the best figures of the day. The books of the Hannibal & St. Joseph close to-day for the annual election.

Money was easy at 5 to 7 per cent.

State bonds were steady, with the exception of New South Carolina and Tennessee, which are weak and lower.

Sterling, 108¾.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point for the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 417 cars wheat; 384 cars corn; 23,600 bu No. 2 do; 147 cars oats; 31,500 bu No. 2 do; 63 cars rye; 94 cars barley. Total (1,105 cars), 499,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,450 bu wheat; 2,441 bu corn; 1,011 bu rye; 1,900 bu barley.

The produce markets were less active to-day, and averaged lower in price—the weakest articles being wheat and rye. New York was easier, but that was rather a consequence than a cause of the dull feeling here, which is due to big receipts and the impossibility of getting rid of them as fast as they come in. The accumulation is beginning to tell on prices, in spite of short crops (from the world's standpoint), and the fact that the long-continued drought promises badly for the crops of next year. The situation is like that of the girl with her apron full of apples, who dropped them all in the attempt to make it hold a few more. It was so with pork products in the summer, and is so now with wheat, and corn, and barley, in the autumn.

The provision brokers of this city held a meeting this morning, at which it was proposed to form a Board of Brokers, inside the Board of Trade, the principal object being to procure an advance in the rates of commission. The present rates were established when pork products were quoted fully twice as high as now, and the result is that the compensation for handling a carload of meats has dwindled down to a point below the cost of inspecting it. As there is no prospect of a material advance in prices, the proposition is to advance the percentage of commission. A preliminary paper was circulated to-day, and received numerous signatures.

Highwines were quiet but steady, with little offering. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 95c.

Lake freights were quiet and quoted unchanged, though really easier. Vessels are still scarce, but shippers are unwilling to pay such large prices as have been talked of recently, now that Eastern markets are weakening. A total of seven grain charters was reported (spot) since the close of 'Change yesterday, which will carry out 110,000 bu wheat, 46,000 bu corn, and 38,000 bu oats. Rates to Buffalo were quoted at 16@17c on wheat, 15c on corn, and 11c on oats. Vessels to arrive were chartered at 15c wheat, and 14c corn to Buffalo, and will carry out about 90,000 bu grain. Through rates to New York were quoted at 35c on wheat, 33c on corn, and 26c on oats. Corn to Boston was taken at 38c, and to Portland at 34c.

Provisions were more active, with little change. The dealing was principally in pork, which was firmer for cash and seller January, and steady on other options. Lard was held a little more firmly, in consequence of a reported advance in Liverpool of 1s per 112 lbs, but buyers were only naming yesterday's prices. Meats were scarcely mentioned, but were firm at the quotations of yesterday. The supply of hogs was larger this morning, and prices eased down somewhat; this was the cause of quietness in products. The following was the closing range of prices: Mess pork, regular, cash, or seller the month, $13.00; do seller December, $13.00@13.50; do seller January, $13.37½@13.50. Lard, cash or seller the month, 9⅝@9¾c; do seller December, 9¼@9⅜c; do seller January 9c; summer rendered lard, 9½c. Sweet pickled hams at 11@12c. Dry salted meats (loose) from winter-slaughtered hogs at 6½c for shoulders; 6¾c for short ribs; 7¼@7⅜c for short clear. Boxed meats at 6¾c for shoulders; 7@7¼c for short ribs; 7¾@7⅞c for short clear. Bacon meats quoted at 7¾c for shoulders; 9c for short ribs, and 9½c for short clear; bacon hams at 13@15c. Mess beef at $12.00; extra mess beef at $13.50; butchers' lots quoted at $9.50@10.00 for mess, and $11.00@12.00 for extra mess. Tallow at 8@8½c, and greases at 6½@7½c. Sales were reported of 600 brls mess pork at $13.00; 500 brls do seller December at $13.30; 500 brls do at $13.25; 1,500 brls do at $13.30; 1,000 brls do seller the year at $13.00; 500 brls do seller December, January, and February, at $13.20; 2,000 brls do seller January at $13.50; 500 brls do at $13.37½; 1,000 brls do at $13.25; 100 tcs summer lard at 9½c; 30,000 lbs short ribs at 7c; 5,000 pcs green hams seller December at 9¼c.

Flour was very quiet, the weakness in wheat here and the dullness in flour in New York causing buyers to hold off. But there was no weakening in the views of holders, as the stocks are so very small that few were offering flour for sale, and none were pressing upon the market. Spring extras sold at $5.12½@6.75. Sales were as follows: White Winter Extras—100 brls Magnolia at $8.25; 50 brls at $7.50; 500 brls on private terms. Spring Extras—300 brls Minnesota at $6.75; 150 brls Lockport Hydraulic at $6.50; 50 brls at $6.25; 90 brls at $5.80; 100 brls at $5.70; 100 brls Oak Grove at $5.12½; 300 brls on private terms. Rye Flour—250 brls at $3.75. Total, 1,850 brls. Also, 200 brls Marsh's caloric corn meal at $3.85 delivered; 10 tons middlings at $26.00 on track; 10 tons bran at $13.50 on track; 20 tons do at $13.00 do.

Wheat was less active, and 2½@2¾c lower than the average of yesterday, the market weakening slowly all through the session. The ostensible cause was weakness in New York. The real cause was the fact that the receipts are larger than the shipments can possibly be under present arrangements, while our bins are full on the edge of winter. Operators are simply at a loss what to do. They believe that our own crop is a light one, that the old crop was pretty well used up before the new one came in, that France is 200,000,000 bu short, that England is 28,000,000 bu short of last year, and that other European countries, with California, will have much less to export than usual. These facts are generally looked upon as sufficient to put up this market to $1.40; but the question is: When? Probably not at present, if at all, because the market here is undoubtedly glutted at present, and must stand the consequences. There is, however, little doubt that a material decline in prices would be followed by a considerable falling off in the supply, and this is probably the way in which the pressure upon our warehouse bins will be relieved. The farmers have done well this year in sending their grain forward as rapidly as possible, while prices were good; the best prices can generally be obtained by acting in this way, though the rule is not without its exceptions. There was very little buying for shipment to-day—almost none—and the speculative movement was less active, though a good deal of business was done, as the weakness was partially due to large offerings of grain delivered yesterday and this morning on the option of seller October. On the Early Board seller the month sold at $1.19½@1.20¼. On 'Change the market opened at $1.19¾, and declined at $1.18, closing at $1.18½. Seller last half sold on 'Change at $1.18¾@1.20, closing at $1.19. Seller November sold at $1.20@1.21. October receipts of No. 2 spring sold early at ¾c preference over regular, but at the close it was difficult to sell them at any more than seller the month. No. 1 spring closed at $1.22; No. 3 spring at $1.14¼, and rejected spring at $1.08. Winter wheat was quiet, and 2@3c lower on No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 15,600 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.26; 3,800 bu do at $1.22; 4,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19¾; 17,400 bu do at $1.19½; 16,800 bu do at $1.19¼; 10,600 bu do at $1.19; 800 bu do at $1.19; 35,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 20,000 bu do at $1.18½; 15,400 bu do at $1.18¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.18; 14,800 bu do at $1.18; 5,000 bu do at $1.18; 8,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15½; 7,200 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.14½; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.08½; 2,000 bu do at $1.08; 400 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.28; 400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu No. 3 red winter at $1.16; 400 bu winter, by sample, at $1.40. Total, 277,400 bu.

Corn was dull, but comparatively steady, at ¾c decline from yesterday, the demand being light, especially that for shipment. Speculative trading was moderately liberal, and there was so much better inquiry for the last half of this month that the option weakened much less than cash lots. New York was easier, but only in sympathy with the market, the depressing causes being the same as those operating on wheat. We have three quarters of a million bushels more in store than a week ago, and the supply is increasing, as vessels are scarce, and new corn will soon begin to come in. At the same time there are many operators who believe that the surplus from the new crop will be so much diminished by the scantiness of fodder as to make the winter supply much less than has been counted on, while the tremendous grain deficiency of Europe, and the impecuniosities of many of its people, will largely increase the demand there for corn, as it is so cheap in comparison. On the Early Board No. 2 corn, cash or seller the month, sold at 46⅞@47c. On 'Change the market opened at 46⅝c, fell to 46¼c, improved to 46⅜c, and closed at 46¼c. Seller last half sold at 46⅝@47c, and buyer the month at 47⅛@47⅝c. No. 1 sold at the same price as No. 2. Rejected closed at 44c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 at 46⅝c; 5,000 bu No. 2 at 46⅞c; 103,800 bu do at 46⅝c; 69,000 bu do at 46⅜c; 94,800 bu do at 46¼c; 16,800 bu do at 47½c afloat; 400 bu kiln-dried No. 2 at 44c; 400 bu do at 42c; 400 bu do at 41½c; 400 bu rejected at 44c; 2,800 bu do at 48½c; 7,000 bu yellow at 47½c; 5,600 bu do at 47c. Total, 240,400 bu.

Oats were moderately active, and firm at yesterday's average of prices, being reported firmer in New York, while the confidence of operators was helped by the large amounts reported to have been contracted yesterday to be shipped out. There was also a moderate shipping inquiry to-day. Seller the month sold at 29¼@29⅜c; seller last half at 30⅛@30¼c; seller November at 30⅝@30⅞c; and strictly fresh receipts at 30c. The market closed firm. Cash sales were reported of 117,200 bu at 30c; 24,000 bu at 29⅞c; 3,000 bu at 29⅝c; 25,000 bu at 29½c; 6,000 bu white at 33c free on board cars; 10,000 bu No. 2 at 30¼c afloat; 3,000 bu rejected at 27c. Total, 194,200 bu.

Rye was less active and weak at a decline, there being but little shipping inquiry, while the weakness in corn and wheat made speculative buyers hold off. The market opened at 64½c, and declined to 64c at the close for fresh receipts of No. 1 or 2. Cash sales were reported of 24,400 bu at 64½c; 17,400 bu at 64¼c; 25,000 bu at 64c; 400 bu rejected at 56c; 400 bu do at 55½c. Total, 67,600 bu.

Barley was moderately active at the reduced prices of yesterday, the decline having brought out several orders from Eastern points, though the large stocks in store prevented an advance under the better inquiry. No. 2 closed at 58⅛c, selling the month sold at 58@58½c; seller last half at 58⅛@59c; and seller November at 60@60½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 61c; 1,600 bu do at 60½c; 800 bu do at 60¼c, all in Northwestern; 1,600 bu do at 59c; 7,200 bu do at 58⅛c; 24,800 bu do at 58½c; 2,800 bu do at 58¼c; 2,400 bu do at 58c; 400 bu No. 3 at 53c; 400 bu do at 50c; 3,000 bu do at 49c; 4,800 bu at 48½c; 7,200 bu do at 48c; 400 bu do at 47½c; 800 bu by sample at 75c; 800 bu do at 71½c; 800 bu do at 69c; 5,400 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 77,300 bu.

The shippers of grain to this city by canal find it hard to dispose of their property. The warehousemen do not want to take it in, as they are under contract with the railroad companies to receive all the grain coming in by rail; and as the warehousemen are now the principal shippers it is difficult to find buyers for the local grain, as the warehousemen are only shipping to relieve themselves of the load they are now carrying. Three or four boats are now in the river waiting to find some place where they can discharge cargo.

The general features of the grocery market were unchanged in any essential particular, the demand being of a liberal character and prices ruling comparatively steady for all staples. The only quotable change in values was a further advance of ¼c in low grades of coffee. There was little change to note in the market for oils. Lard, carbon and linseed are meeting with a steady, fair consumptive demand, and were firmly held at the quoted prices. Bank, whale, sperm and other descriptions ruled steady. Hay continues to arrive in liberal quantities, and in the absence of anything like an active demand the market was weak, unsettled and nominally lower. Hides were quoted quiet and steady. Both local and Eastern tanners were operating in a small way, at 10½c for heavy green cured and at 11½c for light do. The demand for metals and tinners' stock continues uninterruptedly good, and with ample and well assorted stocks the market is steady and firm. Nails were rather quiet, but there was no softening in prices, $4.12½ rates being firmly adhered to all around. The demand for cheese to supply the country trade was again fairly active, and the buoyant tone that has pervaded the market for the past half dozen days or more, is still prevalent, there being no sellers at any concession from the quoted prices, which are 12¾@13½c for Western factory, and 14@15c for New York do. Coal was reported quiet and steady. There was no change in the market for butter, there being a moderate movement at former quotations. Dried fruits continue active and advancing. Fish remains steady and unchanged. Eggs were salable at 21@24c, the outside quotation for strictly fresh in small packages. The cattle trade continues dull, and prices are weak and unsettled; sales were reported at $1.75@4.75. Hogs were in good demand and firm early in the day, but later, buyers held off, and prices weakened. Seeds are more active; timothy is in good request, and firmer, at $3.30@3.65; flax rather quiet but steady at $1.80 for prime crushing; clover firm at $5.70@5.80; Hungarian quiet at 60c. Green fruits are in larger supply, and prices are easier.

The tremendous increase in the grain movement of this year is well shown in the following table of receipts at Buffalo from January 1 to October 1, in several years:

[illegible]

LATER.

In the afternoon there was a better feeling in wheat, and the market advanced to $1.20 seller last half, but weakened off in the last hour, and closed dull at $1.19¾. Seller the month closed nominal at about $1.18¾. Corn was rather quiet at 46⅝@47c seller the month, closing at 46⅝c; seller the last half closed at 47½c. Provisions were very quiet; January pork was easier, being offered at $13.40 without finding buyers. Lard was firmer at 9⅝c cash. There was more doing in freights, two vessels being taken for wheat and two for corn, but all on private terms.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Week before last ... shipments to-day, and for the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

[illegible table]

CATTLE—To-day ... market to-day was ... and devoid of strength ... [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well fatted, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	[illegible]
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Medium steers and good cows, fit for city slaughter, averaging 950 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible table]

HOGS—The hog trade opened active this morning, and yesterday's prices were freely paid, but toward midday the receipts proving larger than was anticipated, buyers ... a little, the closing sales indicating a reduction of about 10c per 100 lbs. ... The supply, though liberal, would not exceed the wants of the trade, and all would have been taken at steady prices had the facilities for moving them out been ample. ... The following were among the transactions:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible table]

SHEEP—The market was quiet at about former quotations. Local butchers were the only purchasers, and sales were slow at $3.50@3.50 for common, and at $3.75@4.50 for medium to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

CARGOES—The receipts were very small, and only two or three sales occurred, though there was an active demand from both city and interior buyers. Prices were firm and an advance occurred in boards and scantling. We quote prices as follows:

[illegible table]

The transactions to-day were restricted to the following:

Cargo schr Laurel, from Ramlin, 35 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50; 45 m ft common, at $14.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Hubbard, from Pentwater, 377 m shingles, at $2.50. Sold by Wm. Ma...

FREIGHTS—Rates were firm, as follows:

[illegible table]

AT THE YARDS.

The movement was active on shipping and local account, and prices ruled firm. We quote:

[illegible]

ON TRACK.

Shingles were in good request, prices ruling firm, as follows:

A, or star sawed	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	[illegible]

SHINGLES—Five shingles, or two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which follows the shingle.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

BUTTER—The butter market was quiet and unchanged. Local and Eastern buyers were operating, but the demand from neither source was at all active, and previous rates were no more than sustained. We quote: Fancy yellow, 30@33c; good to choice, 17@25c; inferior to common, 6½@15c.

BAGGING—The demand for burlaps was fair, and the market was strong. Gunnies were also moving with considerable freedom, but sales for this description of bagging were light. Prices were unchanged, ranging as follows: ...

BUILDING MATERIALS—The inquiry for building materials continues fairly active at former quotations. ...

BROOM CORN—Is more active and firm, at the following prices: ...

CHEESE—No further change has taken place in this market. The activity noted for some time past continues, and holders are firm in their views at the late advance. We quote: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13½@13¾c; Western factory, 12¾@13½c.

COAL—The coal market was quoted only fairly active to-day, and prices were without the slightest change, ranging as follows: ...

COFFEE—Continues active and strong. We note a further advance of ¼c in low grades, as follows: ...

CANDLES—Remain quiet at the following prices: ...

CIDER—Is in fair request, and sales are effected at $5.00@7.00 per brl.

COOPERAGE—Is steady at the following prices:

[illegible table]

Sales were reported to-day of 300 lard tierces at ...

EGGS—Sales were effected at a range of 21@24c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was no abatement in the demand for dried fruits, and the general market was buoyant. We quote: ...

FISH—Remain unchanged. There is a good demand, and the following prices are generally adhered to:

[illegible table]

GREEN FRUITS—The market is well supplied, and prices are a shade lower. ...

HOPS—Are firm. ...

HAY—The market was again quoted dull today, and prices were weak, with a declining tendency. ...

HIDES—Remain quiet and steady as previously quoted. ...

IRON AND STEEL—The market was firm for all goods in the list, with an advancing tendency in iron. We quote:

[illegible table]

LEATHER—No change took place in the leather market, the demand continuing good, and prices ruling firm as previously quoted. ...

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices were unchanged. We repeat our list: ...

NAILS—Were quiet and firm at $4.12½ rates. ...

OILS—All standard goods were firmly held. There was a fair movement at the annexed quotations: ...

POTATOES—Mixed lots are plenty and dull, at 30@40c; choice are scarce and firmer, at 50@60c for peachblows. Sweet potatoes easier on yellow, at $3.00@3.50; Jerseys, $4.00.

POULTRY—Are weak, the supply being made in excess of the demand, at ... for old chickens; $2.50@3.75 for spring; and 11@12c ... for turkeys.

RICE—The demand was moderate at the following prices: Carolina, 9@9½c; Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

SOAPS—There was a fair inquiry and prices were steady at the late decline. ...

STARCH—Remains quiet and unchanged. We repeat our quotations as follows: ...

SPICES—No change was reported, prices ruling steady, as follows: ...

SALT—Continues moderately active at the following quotations: ...

SEEDS—Are more active, especially on timothy, for which there is a fair demand. ...

SUGARS—Continue rather quiet, and without being perceptibly lower, the prices were easier. ...

SYRUPS—Are in good request and are steady at former quotations: ...

SODA AND SALERATUS—Were unchanged. ...

TEAS—... [illegible]

TOBACCO—The demand is good and prices are firm. We quote: ...

WOOD—Remains firm at the recent advance. ...

WOOL—The wool market was quoted quiet and firm at unchanged prices. The manufacturers are again in the market, but not buying heavily as yet. We quote:

[illegible table]

Wool in bad condition, and half-washed, in proportion.

Recent sales include 20,000 lbs delaine at ..., and several parcels of 1,000 to 3,000 lbs each, Western, at 50@60c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 4—5 p. m.—Consols, 93½. Bonds—'65, 91; '67, 93; 10-40s, 90.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 4.—Bonds—96, 96½.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Rentes, 56f 70c.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—Cotton closed with an upward tendency; middling upland, 9½d; Orleans, 10d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 34s 9d. Tallow, 46s.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The market has been very active this week, and the advance in prices has been fully 2c ₩ lb above the rates of last week. The delivery of farm dairies amounts to about 1,500 boxes, and sales were made at from 13c to 14½c. The factories were largely represented, the offerings amounting to more than 12,000 boxes, about 12,000 of which it is estimated were sold. The sales started at 13c, and ran rapidly up to 14@14½c, but at the close of the market fancy lots advanced to 15c, the latter figure being considered an extreme rate, not warranted by the New York market. ...

Butter begins to come forward, the sales this week at Little Falls ranging from 25c to 27c.

At the Herkimer village market the delivery of cheese was light, owing to the heavy rain on market day. Farm lots sold all the way from 11c to 13c, and fancy factories from 13½c to 15c. The sales of factory went at 13c to 14½c, according to quality.

The weather during the week has been cold, and most of the time rainy and cloudy. The rain was very much needed and will help fall feed, which has been suffering some time from drought.

Live Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,564, making 7,388 on sale to date—an increase of 188 cars over the same day last week. The market is dull for common and medium. Choice qualities are scarce and unchanged. ...

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,400, and market dull. ...

Hogs—Receipts, 3,120. Market dull and unchanged. ...

KANSAS CITY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; shipped to Chicago, 9 cars, 183 head; ... The sudden warm weather has caused a temporary cessation of beef slaughtering.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The dry goods market is quiet and heavy. The trade for the fall season has virtually closed. Prices have been advanced, but the indications are that prices will be reduced before long on all goods. Printed and plain delaines are steady and in fair request, being relatively cheap. ... Heavy colored cottons are steady and in limited demand at previous prices.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 4.—Cotton strong at 18¼c.

MOBILE, Oct. 4.—Cotton strong at 18¼@18½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Cotton strong; sales 3,250 bales; good ordinary, 16½@16¾c; low middling, 18¼@18½c; receipts, 1,307 bales. No exports. Stock, 19,603 bales.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Active and firmer; middling uplands, 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 20,000 brls; ... Rye flour firm. Corn meal firm. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, ... No. 2 Milwaukee to arrive, $1.56; winter red Western, $1.61@1.67; amber Western, ... Rye quiet. Barley dull; Western, 87½c. Malt quiet. Corn dull and drooping; receipts, ... Oats dull and drooping; receipts, 67,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 54@55c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at $1.00.

HOPS—Firm; ...

LEATHER—Firm at 24@27c; ...

GROCERIES—Coffee firm at 18@19c. Sugar steady; ... Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice, 8¼@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, 24c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; ...

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; shipping extras, $7.00@7.40. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring, ... winter red Western, ... white Western, ... Corn unchanged.

LARD—Heavy; prime steam, 10½c.

DOGS—Firm; 52@65c.

METALS—Copper ingot, Lake Superior, firm at 24@25c. Pig iron, Scotch, firm at ... American, firm at ... Nails steady.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Nominal, at 18½@19c for middlings.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, buyers standing off, and prices unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled, owing chiefly to to-morrow being a holiday. ... Corn quiet; ... Oats ... Rye opened firm and closed dull.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade lower, at $13.75@14.00. Bacon dull and easy; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear sides, ... Bulk meats dull and nominal. Lard quiet; kettle at 9@9½c.

CATTLE—Quiet; Texans, ...

HOGS—At $3.75@4.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat steady; common to fair red at $1.35@1.50. Corn steady. Oats weak at ... Rye firm at ...

PROVISIONS—... Bacon—shoulders, ... clear rib, ...

WHISKEY—At $1.00.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; ... Wheat held firm; ... Rye firm at ... Corn firm; yellow, 80c; mixed Western, ... Oats steady at 49@53c.

PROVISIONS—Held firm; small business.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 16@16¼c; refined, 24¾c.

WHISKEY—Held at $1.00.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; spring extras, $5.50@6.50; medium, ... Wheat dull and lower; No. 1, $1.22; ... Oats dull and inactive; ... Corn quiet; No. 2, ... Rye ... Barley firm at ...

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 120,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 65,000 bu.

FREIGHTS TO BUFFALO—Firm at 15c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; spring, $7.75; amber, $8.25; white, $9.50; XX, $9.00. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.55.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat unsettled and 2@3c lower; No. 1 white, $1.51@1.54; amber, $1.48; ... $1.58 asked.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Medium low grades scarce; superfine, ... Corn ... Oats dull and lower at 53@55c.

BRAN—Dull at $1.15.

HAY—Choice scarce at $25.00@26.00; prime plenty; dull at 20.00@22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held at $14.50. Bacon firm; shoulders and clear ribs, ... Lard scarce; ...

GROCERIES—Sugar none. Molasses scarce; ordinary ... Coffee—None in first hands; ...

EXCHANGE—Sterling, ... sight, ... premium.

GOLD, 114¾.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat less active; nominally ... Corn dull and lower ... Oats firm; fair inquiry; ... to arrive. Other grains inactive.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Fair demand and higher; low middlings, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a shade lower; family, $6.90@7.10. Wheat dull and a shade lower; ... Corn firm at 54c. Rye dull ... Oats and barley dull.

OILS—Lard oil in fair demand, and higher; ...

ROSIN—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; Reserve, ...

CHEESE—In good demand; 14@14½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand at $13.75; ... Lard opened firm and closed dull; ... Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 6½c; ... Bacon dull; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, ...

HOGS—Dull; ...

WHISKEY—In fair demand but lower; sales at 92½c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Firm; low middling, 16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at yesterday's prices. Wheat, $1.30@1.40. Corn, 70c. Rye, $1.00. Oats, 50c. Barley, 80c.

LARD AND BACON—Quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash, ... amber Michigan, ... No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.44; ... Corn dull and a shade lower; ... Oats steady; No. 1, ...

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 6½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; ...

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, ...

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Active and higher, at 18@18½c. Receipts, 140 bales; shipments, 415 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active, at $5.00@7.50. Corn scarce and firm at 70@75c. Oats scarce and firm at 50@55c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade lower, at $15.75@14.00. Lard easier, at 10@11c. Bacon firmer; fair light stock shoulders, 7¾@8c; ...

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—TOBACCO—Fairly active; sales 175 hhds ... for ordinary planters' lugs; ... for good substantial leaf.

COTTON—Strong and higher; middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firmer; extra family, $7.50. Grain quiet and firm at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Less active; weak but not quotably lower.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady at 88@89c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and 2c lower; No. 1 red winter, $1.46; No. 2 do held at $1.43@1.45. Corn dull and 1c lower; high mixed, 60c; low, 55c. Oats steady at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........Oct. 4.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 4 bxs fish, 170 bu potatoes, 25 pkgs butter, 220 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 12 bxs fish and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 9 brs fish, 400 m shingles, 20 m lumber, and sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Marquette, 100 pigs fish, 540 tons iron ore, and sundries.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 422 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 543 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Adriatic, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Pensaukee, 350 m lumber, and sundries.
Stmr Galena, Saugatuck, 92 cds slabs.
Stmr Cousin Mary, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Prop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 1,500 brls salt, 1,470 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Bark Pensaukee, Pensaukee, 400 m lumber, 400 m shingles, and 80 m lath.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Rosena, White River, 95 m lumber, 98 m lath.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, 118 m lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, White River, 78 m lumber, 67 m lath.
Schr Pilgrim, Manistee, 162 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 270 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 148 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Carleton, 128 cds wood.
Scow D. M. Horton, Racine, 28 m lumber.
Prop Lady Saginaw, Manitou, 150 cords wood.
Bark Wm. Sturges, Manitou, 800 tons railroad iron, 106 cds wood.
Bark Tom Paine, South Haven, 86 cds wood.
Bark B. Reed, Kewaunee, ...
Scow Laurel, Hamlin, 65 m lumber.
Barge Green Bay, Peshtigo, 310 m lumber and sundries.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, 240 m lumber.
Barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, 250 m lumber.

ARRIVED SINCE 4 P. M.

Schr N. S. Osburn, Detroit, light.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Detroit, light.
Prop Geo. R. R. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge Wm. Burn, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wollin, Grand Haven, lumber.

CLEARED........Oct. 4.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 10 brls pork, 12 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 10 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 38,000 bu oats and 300 sks seed.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 6,435 bu corn, 40 brls flour, 150 brls pork, 40 bags seed, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 dressed hides, and sundries.
Prop Winslow, Buffalo, 26,600 bu wheat, 200 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, 150 brls flour, 180 pkgs pork, 3 tcs lard, and sundries.
Schr Advance, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 450 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Harrisville, 1,363 bu corn, 3,436 bu oats, 43 brls pork, 41 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Ida, Buffalo, 11,000 bu wheat.

CLEARED SINCE 4 P. M.

Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 33,600 bu oats; 300 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Mayflower, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn; 40 bales broom corn; 34 brls flour; 40 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 36,000 bu oats, and 900 brls flour.
Prop Bradbury, Buffalo, 25,725 bu oats; 1,200 brls flour; 110 kegs beer, and sundries.
Prop A. C. Van Raalte, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Buffalo, 19,400 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 4.—Up—prop Fountain City; barks Marie Martin, Frank Sigel; schrs H. P. Baldwin, T. P. Sheldon, ...; Gardner, Dakota.

Down—Props Oneida, Portage; schrs Middlesex, C. J. Magill, Jamaica.

ARRIVED—Park Tanner.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Oct. 4—9 p. m.—Down—Prop Jay Gould; barks Tanner, J. S. Austin, Lafrinier, Martin, Northwest; schrs Monitor No. 2, Kenosha, Mamie, Pilgrim, Hope, Case, Minnie Mueller, Wm. Ward, Carver, F. Chadlen, F. S. March, Wm. Shupe, J. V. Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Sea Bird.

Up—Schrs Senator, Nannie Williams, J. Mixer.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL LOCKS, Chicago, Oct. 4.—Canal-boats Arabia, Lemont; Colonel Hosking, Lemont; Buccos, Lemont; Ocean Spray, Ottawa, ...

ARRIVED—Phoenix, Lockport, ...; ... Cape, Ottawa, ...

Kankakee, 1,650 bu corn; John Carter, Bird's Point ...; Goward, Joliet ...; Gypsy Queen, Lockport ...; Magnolia, Lockport; Colonel Hosking, Lemont, ... yds stone; North America, Kankakee, ... Lemont, ... yds stone; George Jacob, Lemont, ... yds stone; Colonel Martin, Lemont, ... yds stone; Traveler, Lemont, ... yds stone.

CLEARED—Oswego, Chicago, Oct. 4—... Pleasant, H. L. ... Walker, Colonel Hosking, ... Joliet, ... Galena, Ottawa, ... Colonel Taylor, Lockport, ... LaSalle, 3,000 bu corn, 5 tons coal.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed Port Colborne, October 3:

UPWARD—Prop Young America, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; prop City of Concord, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; prop ... Chicago to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; ... Kingston to ..., light; schr ..., Oswego to ..., coal; ...

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The following charters are reported: To Buffalo—Schr Maria Thompson, prop Mayflower, corn at 15c; bark E. B. Pomeroy, ... To Ogdensburgh ...; On the Afternoon Board the schr ... was chartered for wheat to Port Colborne on p. t.; and Van Valkenburg, wheat to Buffalo, on p. t. Two other large vessels, not named, go to Buffalo on p. t.

BAY CITY, Oct. 4.—Lake freights are firm, the demand for vessels exceeding the supply. The following engagements are reported: ... at $2; ... to Toledo, at $2.

The Gordon Campbell.

The Detroit Free Press of Tuesday says: "The new propeller Gordon Campbell sailed from this port for Chicago yesterday morning, where she will load with grain. She was visited by a large number of people on Saturday evening as she lay at the foot of Griswold street, and she was admired by all. She resembles an ocean steamer greatly, being enclosed like one, and painted black throughout. She will carry a great cargo, and will probably make from eight to ten miles per hour right along in a voyage."

The Dictator.

The operations going on at the Manitou to raise the propeller Dictator progress slowly, and there is considerable doubt of a successful issue. When the wind blows from a particular direction it creates a sea which interferes with the work. The exposure received by the vessel since sinking has affected her value very much, and unless she is raised speedily there will be very little, excepting the boilers and the engine, worth saving.

Grain Passing Detroit.

The fleet of grain vessels which passed Detroit during the early part of last week swelled the total number of cargoes passing for the week ending Saturday, September 30, to 137—the largest number of the season for the same number of days. Of those 106 were by sail vessels, and 31 by steamers. The amount of corn by sail vessels was 1,285,306 bushels; per steamers, 219,825 bushels. Total per steam and sail, 1,505,131 bushels. The quantity of wheat per sail craft was 451,504 bushels; per steamers, 125,937 bushels. Total per steam and sail, 577,441 bushels. Oats per sail vessels, 204,561 bushels; per steamers, 38,978 bushels. Total per steam and sail, 243,539 bushels. Barley per sail craft, 176,105 bushels; per steamers, 25,467 bushels. Total, 201,572 bushels. Rye per sail craft, 20,000 bushels; per steamers, 32,581 bushels. Flour, per steamers, 17,400 barrels. The propeller Philadelphia had the largest cargo per steam, and the schooner Winslow per sail craft.

Low Water.

A general complaint exists as to low water in the rivers and lakes, and in the ship canals navigation is very seriously retarded. The condition of things is probably caused by the great scarcity of rain which has been experienced during the summer, and many navigators predict that low water will be found throughout the lakes, unless during the coming winter we are favored with a great fall of snow.

Miscellaneous Items.

Seamen's wages at Detroit are $2 per day.

—Another effort is to be made to rescue the barge J. F. Warner.

—The propeller Milwaukee, upward bound, is temporarily delayed at Detroit to make some repairs to her boiler, which will occupy a short time.

—The new St. Stephen sustained considerable damage to her sails and outfits by rough weather a day or two since. She has arrived at Detroit for repairs.

—The schooner Eagle Wing, laden with iron ore, made the run from Escanaba to St. Clair River in forty-two hours. During fourteen hours of the time she had the wind ahead fresh.

—The number of vessels entering the port of Bay City during the month of September, 1871, was 119; aggregate tonnage 24,778. The total number of vessels which cleared from the port of Bay City during the month of September, 1871, was 154; aggregate tonnage, 41,166 tons.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SALE.

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Fancy Dry Goods, Artificial Flowers, Notions, Government Goods, Rubber Ponchos and Blankets, Infantry Overcoats, Dress Coats and Pants, AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, Oct. 5, at 9½ o'clock,

At our salesrooms, ... Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE

PROPERTY

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION

ON LONG AND EASY TERMS,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

On Tuesday, Oct. 10, at 2 O'Clock p. m.,

On the Premises.

The following lots in Stearns' Subdivision of Lot 6 and part of Lot 5, in Block 141 of School Section Addition to Chicago, northeast corner of Adams and Dearborn-sts.:

Lots 1 and 2, south front, on Adams-st., ... feet each.

Lot 3, west front, on Dearborn-st., ... feet.

Lots 4, 5, and 6, west front, on Dearborn-st., ... feet each.

Lot 7, west front, southeast corner of Adams and Dearborn-sts., ... feet.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-Fifth Cash,
One-Fifth in 5 Years,
One-Fifth in 10 Years,
One-Fifth in 15 Years,
One-Fifth in 20 Years,

With interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, with coupon notes, secured by Trust Deed to be dated November 1, 1871.

All purchasers of lots must deposit a certified check of $1,000 for each lot bought on the ground before the sale is closed, or the lot or lots will be put up and resold.

A Warrantee Deed will be given. Abstract will be furnished to each purchaser, free. Each purchaser must pay the expense of making papers of Trust Deed and Notes, which will be made by L. C. P. Freer, at No. ... Randolph-st., up stairs, the day after the sale, where the Abstract is ready for examination.

A Last Chance

We shall Offer For Sale on

Wednesday, Oct. 11,

At 3 O'Clock in the Afternoon,

78 Splendid Lots,

Located as follows:

48 LOTS IN

Norwood Park

20 LOTS IN

AUSTIN.

10 LOTS IN

HYDE PARK.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. M. GILBERT & CO.

FINE IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

CIGARS.

[illegible]

500 packages NEW CROP TEAS,

Just arrived, and in good condition.

10,000 LBS. DRIED BEEF,

AT AUCTION, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. ... LaSalle-st.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

On Thursday, Oct. 5, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

CONTINUED SALE OF

DRY GOODS, &c.

ALSO 50 CASES

BOOTS & SHOES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

ALBERT CROSBY ... Proprietor.
GEO. W. GARDNER ... Manager.

GRAND OPENING, Monday Evening, Oct. 9, ...

THEO. THOMAS'

UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION of Sixty Distinguished Performers.

[illegible]

MISS MARIE KREBS, the Young and Brilliant Pianiste.

MR. BERNHARD LISTEMANN, the Distinguished Violinist.

MR. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet-a-Piston.

SIGNOR ... ROCCO, Basso.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—One Dollar. Reserved Seats, ...

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

FRANK E. AIKEN and FRANK LAWLOR, Proprietors and Managers.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the ...

The Long Strike.

Last Long Strike Matinee

On Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Monday—Mr. F. W. LAWLOR as ELIZABETH, the greatest artistic triumph of the age.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE.

BOUCICAULT'S EXCITING ROMANTIC DRAMA,

ELFIE;

Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

[illegible]

Personating the Principal Characters.

FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER our next production.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, OCT. 2, ANOTHER NEW COMEDY.

WON AT LAST!

AND

WHO'S WHO?

OR, WHAT'S BECOME OF THE WOMAN?

Grand Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

[illegible]

HAUNTED PAWNSHOP.

THE SOMNAMBULIST.

RIGGING A PURCHASE.

The Roguish Little Beauty.

NEW BALLADS BY THE GREAT QUINTETTE.

[illegible]

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CORNER CLARK AND MONROE-STS.

[illegible]

Ballet,
Vocalism,
Minstrelsy,
Burlesque.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

TRAIN! TRAIN! TRAIN!

George Francis Train

Will deliver a NEW LECTURE in FARWELL HALL on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 7. ... at Farwell Hall.

FARWELL HALL.

ROSA D'ERINA.

This THURSDAY EVENING, October 5, at 8 p. m. ... ERIN'S PRIMA DONNA in Chicago.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT

Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1. Upper Gallery, ... Tickets and Programmes at Farwell Hall.

FARWELL HALL.

FOUNDLINGS' HOME CONCERT.

Friday Evening, Oct. 6.

[illegible]

FARWELL HALL.

MRS. KEY BLUNT,

Readings and Recitations from the

POETS AND DRAMATIC WRITERS,

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Oct. 9 and 10.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

... Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Furniture, Carpets, and Crockery.

[illegible]

A LARGE STOCK OF PAINTS.

[illegible]

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS,

Regular Friday Sale

OF COMMON, MEDIUM AND

FINE FURNITURE,

[illegible]

October 6, at 10 o'clock,

[illegible]

CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS,

[illegible]

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

By P. & J. NUGENT.

MORTGAGE SALE

[illegible]

P. & J. NUGENT, Auctioneers.

By J. H. PIKE.

At 949 South State-st.,

Thursday, Oct. 5, at 10 a. m.,

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE and household goods of a large boarding house.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Illinois Central.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake-st.

[illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Sale of Swamp Lands Belonging to Cook County.

Delinquent Assessors Not to Be Paid—Election of Members of the Board of Education.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the President, Geo. W. Waite, in the chair.

Supervisor Bohlander moved to reconsider the vote of Tuesday, whereby the assessment of the town of Proviso was ordered to be set aside, and a new Assessor appointed.

At the suggestion of Supervisor Bowen the motion was withdrawn, and the latter read a communication on the subject, embodying the facts brought out in the discussion of Tuesday.

The motion was then renewed and carried, as was also the motion to reconsider the vote by which John Tippinger was elected Assessor.

On motion of Supervisor Holland, the resolution passed on September 26, relative to swamp lands, was reconsidered, whereupon Supervisor Holland offered the following resolutions:

[illegible]

A petition from J. L. Barnes, asking the payment of interest at the rate of 10 per cent on various county orders, from the date of issue up to the time the County Treasurer advertised that he was ready to pay such order, was referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

A resolution, offered by Supervisor King, looking to the accommodation of the Chicago hackmen on Lasalle and Washington streets, pending the repaving of Clark street, was laid on the table.

On motion, it was resolved that a competent physician be assigned to the County Hospital, the selection to be made agreeably to the Medical Board.

[illegible]

The Board then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

take all. It is to be played ten days after the return game between Garnier and Daly, and will take place in New York or Brooklyn, at the option of Daly. A forfeit of $250 a side was on yesterday deposited in the hands of James [illegible] Daly's ball, who is to be the final stakeholder, the balance to be put up on the day preceding the match. Al. Smith made good for Rhines, and Mat. Foley for Daly. But little is known, hereabouts, of the abilities of Daly at the three-ball game, but enough is known of Rhines' strength to warrant the belief that the former has been over-estimated, for there are now probably not more than four players in America—Garnier, the Dions, and Rudolphe—who can claim superiority over Henry Rhines at French carom, and it would be no easy task for either of these to beat him. Daly ought to [illegible] coming billiardist, but he must needs have come already in order to vanquish Rhines.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. Daly and Fowler have started for New York. With one exception—that for which Garnier is to blame at the rate of 1,591 to 1,— they have been delighted with their visit, both speaking in the highest terms of the cordial treatment which Daly received at the hands of the audience the other evening.

Monsieur and Madame Garnier and Frank Parker left last evening for St. Louis, where they are to give exhibitions this evening and to-morrow evening in Polytechnic Hall. It will be a genuine novelty for St. Louis, and one well worth going to see.

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY OF THE MEMPHIS RACES.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 4.—The Bradley stake for two-year-olds, one mile, subscription $25, the club adding $200, in which there were fourteen nominations and five starters, was won by Bazaine, beating Rufe Hunt, Emma McCormick, Bombshell and Delia. Time, 2:48¼.

The race for the club $250, mile heats, for all ages, resulted as follows:

Bombshell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Donovan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Punch's Pig	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern's [illegible] by Prolific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ray Rolfe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In the first race Bombshell was a decided favorite, and the sports lost heavily on him. Foster was the favorite in the second race. The track was a little heavy, and the attendance was good.

RACE AT MYSTIC PARK.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The race at Mystic Park, to-day, for a purse of $2,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:28, was won by Sadie; Sea Foam second, Young Bruno third. Time, 2:30¼, 2:32½, 2:27.

AQUATIC.

MR. ASHBURY'S WISHES.

Mr. Ashbury, owner of the yacht Livonia, says that his business is to carry back to Old England the Queen's cup, which, he says, he is determined to do. He objects to sail in the Yacht Club course, as he wishes to test the merits of the boats and not that of pilots or sailing masters. He will go to Newport, if agreeable, and sail on Block Island course and back. He would prefer to have keel boats to sail against him. The Livonia will be put on the docks to-morrow for repairs, and by Wednesday next will be in full readiness to begin the races.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Damages Awarded Against a Railway Company.

The Liability of Warehousemen—Wills Proved, Etc.

CIRCUIT COURT.

DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

In the case of Jeremiah Mahoney against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, which was to recover for personal injuries received by plaintiff, a hack driver, on the 12th day of December last, the jury awarded, by its verdict, $1,850 as damages. Mahoney was driving his hack along Sangamon street, across the Kinzie street track, when a train backed down upon him, broke his vehicle, and "spilled" him. The Court instructed the jury that it was competent to consider, in giving weight to testimony, the position of the witnesses in relation to the parties litigating, and in estimating damages it would be proper to take into consideration any loss of time in the prosecution of his business which resulted from the injury, as well, also, the cost of medical attendance; and if permanent injury was believed to have resulted, then that fact. Recovery also could be had if the defendant was guilty of neglect, if the degree of his negligence was exceeded by the want of caution of the plaintiff, for the liability of the defendant does not depend absolutely upon the absence of all negligence upon the part of the plaintiff, but upon the relative degree of care as between the two parties. So, if the injury was caused by the neglect of the defendant in not having a proper flagman stationed at the crossing, there was a right to recover. But if the night were dark, and no flagman was stationed at the crossing, and these facts were known to plaintiff, then he should be held to a great degree of caution, understanding that railroad crossings are always dangerous places, and plaintiff was bound to see that the way was clear.

BURNING OF A WAREHOUSE.

One of the several suits which resulted from the destruction of N. J. Howe & Co.'s warehouse, some years since, was on trial before Judge Booth yesterday. This was an action on the case by Levi Shores & Co. against the Northern Transportation Company. The claimant claims that a shipment of freight (mackerel) from Boston was brought by the Northern Transportation Company (defendant) to this city. Upon the arrival of the merchandise it was stored, and burned during the latter part of 1867. The defendant's custom, it is urged, was that if not called for by the consignee within twenty-four hours, or else stay at his risk, and that this merchandise was left in store to exceed that period of time, and therefore this defendant is not liable, under the "custom of trade."

LOST BAGGAGE.

Judge Rogers and a jury are engaged in the trial of an action, brought by Mariette Phelps against the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railway Company. It is claimed that the plaintiff was employed as traveling agent for a perfumery house. She states that she deposited her trunk, containing clothing, etc., in the baggage room of defendant, and charges that it was broken open and despoiled. The case is still on trial.

MECHANIC'S LIENS.

A petition was filed by Sylvester S. Neal, asking for the declaration and enforcement of a mechanic's lien charged against Catharine C. Trosby and others, on the southeast fractional quarter of Section 20, 41 N. R. 14 east 3 p. m., and dwelling house thereon erected.

—A like petition was filed by Patrick McAndrew against John Ernie, affecting Sub-lot 1 of Lot 19, Block 2 and Sub-lot 11 of Lot 24, Block 26, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, 39 N. R. 14 east.

EJECTMENT.

Ten actions of ejectment were yesterday commenced against tenants in possession by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the recovery of separate parcels of the north 54 acres of the northwest half of the northwest quarter of Section 22, 38 N. R. 14 East.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Mary B. Carey against Charles Dahlgreen, in which the damages are laid at $1,000. In this case the plaintiff seeks to recover for an alleged trespass and battery.

SUPERIOR COURT.

LAND AGENT'S CLAIM.

There is on trial before Judge Porter and a jury an action of assumpsit brought by David W. Sutherland against George B. Wood, in which the plaintiff claims commission, alleging that, as agent, he made sale for defendant of Lot 5 and the west half of Lot 4, Assessor's Subdivision of Lot 2, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Section 27, 39, 14. The defence is that plaintiff was never employed to sell the land.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered in this court in favor of J. V. Farwell & Co. against Elkan Israel and Pincus Herrock, and Tobias Goldschmidt, for $1,089.32.

TAX DEED CASE.

An injunction was sued out by William Hartley, to restrain the city from issuing a tax deed to becloud the title to Lot 26, Block 7, Delavan's Addition.

COUNTY COURT.

WILLS PROVED.

The will of Patrick Phelan was proved, and letters testamentary issued to his widow, Eliza Josephine, under her personal bond for $60,000.

—The will of Mark Clifford, whose earthly residence was lately in Chicago, was admitted to probate. Thereupon his widow, Margaretta, was accorded letters testamentary, under bond of $17,000.

—The last will and testament of Edward Theodore Kolb was also admitted to be proved. Letters testamentary issued to Franziska M. Kolb, widow of the deceased, under bond of $61,100.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

Administration of the estate of Albert Hack was granted to Frederick Hack, under bond of $1,000.

—Henry Biermann was appointed to administer upon the estate of Frederick Biermann, lately of Leyden, in this county, under bond of $4,000.

GUARDIANSHIP.

A guardian was appointed for William T. Buckley. The appointee is Lucy M. Buckley, the mother of the minor. The bond taken was for $42,000.

SETTLED.

The estate of David McAuliffe was declared closed.

SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 4.—The business of the Supreme Court to-day was as follows:

[illegible]

149. Maria E. Young et al. vs. Wm. W. Stoll et al. Lawrence, C. J., said this case was taken on call on briefs filed by both parties. On looking into the case we find it is an agreed case, in which the record simply presents the facts on which the parties have agreed, but showing no case pending in the court below, no order of any court, no action of any kind. It is simply on a brief statement of facts signed by the attorneys, and the Clerk of the court below certifies that it has been filed in his office, and it [illegible] then brought up here [illegible]. The statute authorizing agreed cases to be brought to this court contemplates by its terms that they should be cases actually pending in the courts below. We think there should be some action of the court below before finally disposing of the case to the court below before we can take the case here. The case will, therefore, be stricken from the docket.

180. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company vs. Thomas Yates et al. Continued for want of service.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Ward Meetings Last Evening.

The Trouble in the Eighteenth Ward.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A very largely-attended adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward was held last evening in Onsely Hall for the purpose of organizing a Ward Club. G. W. Newcombe called the meeting to order.

A motion was made by Alderman Campbell to appoint a Secretary. The motion prevailing, a young man of great persistence rose to half a dozen points of order, and persisted in doing so, after W. B. Hibbard had been appointed Secretary.

Mr. Hibbard having been appointed Secretary, the gentlemen made several motions for the appointment of a committee to report permanent officers.

Nobody appeared to feel certain whether the meeting was a mass-meeting, or an adjourned meeting, or a meeting of any kind at all. [Yells for question, and symptoms of disorder.]

Mr. John Sutton insisted that the Chairman was not the Chairman, and proceeded to run things.

Dr. Ward insisted that the meeting had recognized the existing Chairman, who was Chairman.

Mr. Stone, the gentleman who rose to points of order, moved, for the sake of harmony, that the present Chairman be considered the Temporary Chairman, and proceeded to put the question, declaring it carried.

The Chair then nominated the following committee of seven: William James, O. W. Nash, S. K. Dow, C. H. Crane, Reuben Cleveland, P. Munson, G. W. Wilson.

Supervisor Worthington wanted to make an explanation. He wanted to justify the last meeting. [It was observed that several gentlemen wore their hats unconcernedly.]

Mr. Frank Lawler aired his rhetoric and repeated his speech.

Mr. Stone had nothing particular to say, except that if the Lord willed, he was willing to go down to his grave without an office.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following nominations:

President—G. W. Newcombe.
Vice President—Mr. Stone.
Secretary—Dr. Ward.
Treasurer—Avery Moore.
Executive Committee—S. K. Dow, J. Gross, Charles Loding, Wm. Hare, O. W. Nash, B. W. Muir, M. Bradley, and Colonel Hillard.

The Chairman responded in a few words.

Mr. T. B. Brown said it was scarcely necessary for him to re-affirm his adherence to the principles of the Republican party. He was not, as some of his friends were, seeking an office. He hoped the men selected and presented for election would be good citizens, and would be triumphantly elected.

Ald. Campbell deprecated any intention of making a speech. He hoped the coming elections would result in the placing in offices of trust, men who would faithfully and honestly administer public trusts. He thought in wards, politics were but a secondary consideration. The great object of ward meetings was the nomination of good men, though they would prefer seeing Republicans elected. He believed that it was written in some author that a prophet was best known among foreigners [loud laughter, and cries of "Eugene Sue," "Shakspeare," and "Mark Twain"], which accounted for the fact that he was apparently unknown among his hearers. He contented himself with an exhibition of his record—referring to the railway track in the Thirteenth Ward, the proposed new pumping works, etc.

Mr. W. B. Hibbard, candidate for West Side Collector, after loud calls, responded briefly. He gave his conscientious adherence to the principles of the Republican party, and pledged himself, if elected, to the faithful discharge of the duties of the office for which he stood as candidate. Not being a speech-maker, he would content himself with these few words.

Mr. Ovlert was in favor of frequent elections for the purification of politics.

Mr. John Sutton, candidate for Alderman, said he was no speaker, but made a few remarks.

Supervisor Pearce and other gentlemen made short and pointed speeches, after which the meeting adjourned.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

In accordance with the almost universal custom, both in this and other campaigns, the Eighteenth Ward of the city is favored with a split or splits, in order, perhaps, not to be thought singular among the other wards. The point of difference to the present case seems to be the advisability of Mr. Robert Clark's election.

On last evening two meetings (or rather a meeting and a half) were (or was) held in the ward for the glorification of the factions aforesaid.

At No. 238 Division street, there assembled some hundred people who were organized by the election of T. K. Barrett as President and J. Kloiboese as Secretary. This meeting may fairly be inferred to have been composed of Germans, from the fact that Mr. Leo Canman made a speech in German, which was probably interesting, and certainly well received. After Mr. Canman had concluded his remarks, a motion was made to adjourn, when a chronological report could indicate that the other meeting should be continued.

This was held at Carpenter's, No. 29 Chicago avenue, and was presided over by Supervisor John Wrenn, of the Eighteenth Ward. The Wandering Jew was the figure of the meeting, and made a characteristic speech to an audience of about 300. After the speaker had concluded his monologue, the meeting adjourned in a body to the scene of the other assemblage, where they arrived just as the motion to adjourn was carried. The members of the original meeting voted to go home, and the new arrivals voted to stay, and the latter certainly out-sounded the originals, whether they outnumbered them or not. The presiding officer declared the meeting adjourned, whereupon the visiting party crowded around the speaker's stand, and shouted for their chief. A member of the first meeting now assumed the platform and deprecated any disturbance, which the visitors took as a sign for more cat-calls for their favorite.

The latter then assumed the stand, and, without any presiding officers, proceeded to make a speech, during which most of the first meeting left the hall, their places being filled with emigrants from the other meeting.

A motion was then made, and carried, that Theo. Canman be elected President, which honor that gentleman declined. A motion was also carried that Mr. Kleiboese lay the platform of the meeting before the meeting, which was complied with by that gentleman's reading the list of the officers elected at a former meeting.

More organization was then effected by the election of John Wrenn to the chair, and the Wild Irishman made another speech, after which the meeting was declared adjourned.

EIGHTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republican Club of the Eighth Ward was held last evening in Bolt's saloon, corner of Loomis and Sampson streets. Mr. G. W. Gardner, President of the club, was in the chair. The meeting was liberally attended, and the proceedings showed that the citizens in that portion of the ward were actively interesting themselves in the approaching elections. Among the speakers were Clark Gelb, P. C. Feeney, Colonel Waterman, Mr. Harms, Mr. Pfeiffer, and other gentlemen. Mr. Feeney read the resolutions of the Springfield Convention, and asked if the meeting endorsed them. A vote was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously endorsed. A good many of the speeches were made in German. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

SIXTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Sixth Ward met at Nos. 113 and 115 Archer avenue, last evening. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. Tierney, who nominated Alderman Schmitz for temporary Chairman. A motion was made and carried that the Chairman appoint a committee of five to nominate permanent officers. Messrs. Mathy, Tierney, John M. Mathy, James Leary, George Wolf, and Christ. Eigenman were appointed such committee. A recess of ten minutes was taken, that the committee might select officers. At the expiration of that time the meeting was called to order again, and the committee reported as follows:

President—Michael Schmitz.
Vice Presidents—Geo. Wolf and James Leary.
Treasurer—John W. Tierney.
Secretary—A. W. Blakely.
Executive Committee—First Precinct—Adam Sohn and Wm. Harrison; Second Precinct—J. M. Mathy and Geo. Embocher; Third Precinct—Matthias Rek and Frank Blied; Fourth Precinct—Wm. Miller and Nicholas Tilman; Fifth Precinct—Thomas Robinson and Thomas McMahon.

There being no business before the club, Major Phelps addressed the meeting, Charles Ham following.

Mr. John W. Tierney offered the following:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the nomination of General Beveridge for Congressman-at-Large, and we hereby pledge him our undivided support.

The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

There will be a meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Club at Givins' Hall, 345 Canal street, this evening. All voters in the ward are desired to attend.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Obituary.

Captain James Lawrence died at his residence, No. 519 Fulton street, on the 3d inst., after a brief but severe illness caused by ulceration of the stomach. Deceased was born in Westchester County, N. Y., in 1811, and was consequently 60 years of age. He moved to New York city when a young man, and learned the mason's trade. He came to Chicago in 1856, and pursued his business, engaged a greater part of the time as master builder. In the fall of 1861, when the war for the preservation of the Union assumed a positive form, Captain Lawrence abandoned his business and recruited Company I of the Sixty-first Illinois Infantry. He was commissioned Captain and served with his command for three years. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg, and proved himself a brave and gallant officer. Declining health prevented him from taking the veteran rank, and with great reluctance he returned to his home and former business. He was for many years a member of the M. E. Church, to which he was devotedly attached. He was an earnest Christian, a kind and devoted husband and parent, and a worthy and patriotic citizen. His funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock at his late residence, Rev. Dr. Fowler officiating, and his remains will be deposited in Rose Hill Cemetery.

Masonic.

There will be a public parade of the M. W. National Grand Lodge of A. Y. Masons of the United States of North America, on Friday, October 6. The following is the line of march: Form at Quinn's Chapel, corner Jackson and Fourth avenue, at 2 o'clock; march west on Jackson to Clark street, south on Clark to Twelfth street, east on Twelfth to Wabash avenue, north on Wabash avenue to Lake street, west on Lake to State street, south on State to Indiana street, west on Indiana to Lasalle street, through the tunnel to Randolph street, west on Randolph to Desplaines street, south on Desplaines to Washington street, countermarch on Washington to Desplaines street, south on Desplaines to Adams street, east on Adams to Clark street, south on Clark to Jackson street, and dismiss. Banquet at Metropolitan Hall in the evening, at which time the Rev. Nelson Turpin, D. D., of New York, will address the audience, together with several other eminent speakers.

Woman's Hospital.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Hospital for Women and Children for September: Number of patients treated during the month, 37; number in hospital at the 1st of the month, 8; admitted during the month, 21; discharged, 15; remaining for treatment at 1st October, 12; admitted in dispensary during the month, 52; number treated in dispensary, 91; number of prescriptions, 170; outside patients, 25; outside visits, 118; total number of patients, 143. The nativities of the patients were as follows: United States, 39; Sweden, 37; Ireland, 18; Germany, 6; England, 3; Canada, 3; Scotland, 1. The amount collected by Mrs. L. D. Parkes for the hospital was $281.05.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for Oct. 4, 1871, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, corresponding to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow."

[illegible]

Yesterday's Fires.

The alarm from Box No. 159, at 2:15 last evening, was occasioned by fire in the cottage No. 19 Illinois street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Sheehan. Loss, $15; insured. Cause unknown.

—Captain Bulwinkle, of the Fire Insurance Patrol, reports that fire was discovered on the roof of the new Honore Block, corner of Adams and Dearborn streets, at 9 o'clock last evening, and that the patrol put out the flame before any material damage had resulted.

—At 2:30 yesterday afternoon, a still alarm was given to the steamer Little Giant, for fire in the dwelling No. 10 Barber street, owned by John Griffin, and occupied by Richard Bailey. Loss on house, $25; insured for $1,000 in the Ætna. The fire started near the kitchen stove.

Miscellaneous.

Rev. Wm. H. Beecher will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day. Subject: "Jesus a Deliverer."

—The regular monthly meeting the Ladies' Christian Union is postponed until Tuesday, October 10, at 2 p.m.

—The contract for the construction of a new bridge across the South Branch at Halsted street, to take the place of the present structure, was on yesterday awarded by the Board of Public Works to the American Bridge Company at $18,600.

—The afternoon papers, yesterday, contained an account of a baby flinging from its mother's arms, falling out of a window, and killing itself by coming in contact with the sidewalk fifteen feet below. The Coroner was not notified to hold an inquest, the police know nothing of the accident, and hence it is pronounced untrue.

—The North German Lloyd line steamship Berlin, from Bremen, arrived at Baltimore yesterday, with a cargo of assorted merchandise for that city and the West. She brought twenty-two cabin passengers and 540 emigrants. The latter left for the West at 9:45 last evening.

—Frederick Herling, aged 73, dropped dead at No. 41 Sigel street, yesterday morning. Hemorrhage of the lungs was the cause thereof.

An old man named, Henry Mesica, 72 years of age, died suddenly at No. 1030 South Halsted street, at half-past 11 o'clock last night. He lived at Blatchlay's Corner, Ind. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

THE CURSE RETURNED.

Every Gambling Hell in Chicago Again in Full Blast.

Mysterious Consultations Between Police Officials and Faro Dealers.

A few days ago a paragraph appeared in this paper calling the attention of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Police to the fact that the gambling houses of Chicago were in full blast again, and that they were driving a more profitable business than ever before. On the supposition that the immunity from disturbance or arrest which the gamblers have enjoyed at the hands of the police, since the latter were so effectually stirred up by THE TRIBUNE several weeks ago, has been occasioned by the forgetfulness or oversight of the police, a renewal of the statement that every gambling hell in the city is in full blast, and doing a prosperous business, should be all that is requisite to insure the breaking up of these infamous haunts. The law being so plain, and the existence of unchecked and unconcealed gambling being so palpably a public calamity, and a stain and disgrace upon any civilized community, surely it should be sufficient to point out to Messrs. Kennedy and Sherman the *fact* that the faro and keno rooms are open every day and night, and that there is probably more money changing hands at the gaming-table in Chicago, at the present time, than ever before.

Being virtuous, high-minded men, and men of irreproachable habits, it is not to be expected, perhaps, that the head officials of the Police Department should know these things of their own knowledge and from personal observation. They never enter gambling halls, and their lack of familiarity with "the tiger" is not strange when it is remembered that their only facilities for learning its mysteries are frequent and friendly consultations with well-to-do proprietors, silk hats and suits of clothes at their expense, and delightful drives after fast trotters from their stables. Granted that the official sources of information are so limited as these, and it is not to be wondered that a gambling hell has not been "pulled" in Chicago for over two months.

It is the province of the press to point out these things, and once more THE TRIBUNE comes to the rescue of public decency and the safety of the community, by directing the attention of the police to the shameless and unconcealed reign of King Faro at the present time. It is probable, as an election is approaching, and that it is of vital importance to one of the leading functionaries in the Police Department that a certain Commissioner should be re-elected to that position for another term of four years, but such considerations, if they have any connection with the best interests of the gambling fraternity, should not be allowed to outweigh the public demand for protection against the hordes of cormorants who are daily plying their infamous vocation in our midst. Experience has amply demonstrated the fact that determined and repeated assaults upon the enemy's work will result in a surrender, and the time has come again when such a campaign must be inaugurated.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEODORE THOMAS.

The sale of tickets for Theodore Thomas' season of concerts, which begin at Crosby's Opera House on Monday evening next, began on yesterday, and from the immense rush at the box office the indications point to a season of unparalleled success. The public curiosity to inspect the wondrous changes which have been made in the auditorium, together with the *furore* which the largely augmented orchestra may be expected to create, will, without doubt, conspire to render the reopening one of the most notable events in the history of music in Chicago. A gorgeous treat of sight and sound is in store.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

"The Long Strike" is meeting with the appreciation which its admirable representation by this company so well deserves. Having already characterized the more striking features of the performance, we have nothing to add but our hearty endorsement of the applause which is nightly bestowed by large audiences. The acting throughout is most creditable to the entire company, and the parts in which Miss Dargon, Mr. Daly, Mr. Padgett, Mr. Lawlor, and Mr. Thompson respectively appear are brilliantly sustained. Miss Dargon's parts into some of her scenes an intensity of passion which marks her as an artist of extraordinary powers. The play will be on the boards during the week.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Boucicault's new drama of "Elfie" has proved a success, and is attracting good houses every evening.

RELIGIOUS.

Meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the United States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—The Triennial Protestant Episcopal Convention of the United States assembled here this morning. The body consists of a House of Bishops, forty-nine in number, of whom all are present; a House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, composed of four clergymen and four laymen from each of the thirty-nine dioceses, making 312 on the roll. In the House of Deputies, nearly all the clerical delegates have reported, but as yet only about one-third of the laymen. The House of Bishops sits with closed doors. The House of Deputies is open to the public. An unusually full attendance of Bishops and clergy is evidence of the great interest manifested by all connected with the body in the matters to come before the convention. There is a large amount of ordinary business to be transacted, involving the division of several dioceses, and the creation of new ones, in Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, North Carolina, and Texas. The question of an increase of ministry will receive extended consideration, and also the subject of missions. While the convention is not a court of appeals, and cannot revise or set aside the action of diocesan ecclesiastical courts, it can enact canons for the government and discipline of clergy and regulation of the laity. Under this power it is expected that a full debate will be had over the Cheney case, upon presentation for action of a general regulation covering the point at issue in the same matter. The relation of the Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr., to his Bishop will also come before the convention. The new departure of Rev. Mr. Thrall, it is expected, will form the subject of an exciting debate. The Committee on Rubrical Amendments appointed in 1868 will report, and this will provoke discussion upon the main points of disagreement between High and Low Church parties. This committee is composed of the Bishops of Pittsburgh, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. In the roll of the House of Deputies are certain names well known in the Church in connection with all questions which have excited so much public attention of late, and both sides in the controversy are ably represented, and all indications point to very earnest, if not excited, debates. Besides, a convention of the Board of Missions will begin its twelfth triennial meeting this evening, the Bishop of Pittsburgh preaching the opening sermon. The board is composed of all Bishops and 320 clerical and lay members; and among those present are warm advocates on each side of the chief questions which will divide the convention. In the House of Deputies the Low Church adherents claim to have a decided preponderance, and it is quite generally believed they will carry much of their measures as can be brought before their own house, but, as the Bishops have the right of a negative vote upon all acts of deputies, the power of the Low Church party in the latter body may be so counteracted in the House of Bishops, by its more conservative tendencies, as to prevent a sanctioning of preliminary measures.

Religious services were held in the church where the body is to hold its sessions. All the Bishops were in attendance, and most of them participated either in the order of morning prayer, the morning service, or the communion service, all of which were in full. Bishop Smith, of Virginia, preached the sermon. The services throughout were of a very impressive character, and were witnessed by a large congregation. At the conclusion of the services, three high dignitaries of the Church of England were introduced to the convention—His Lordship, Bishop of Lichfield, the Bishop of Nassau, and Dean of Chester. The House of Bishops then withdrew to the church where their daily sessions are to be held. After short primary public services, the doors were closed for organization. The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies immediately proceeded to organize.

[To the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—Emanuel Church was crowded this morning to witness the ceremonies preliminary to formal organization of the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Dean of Chester, England; Bishop of Lichfield, England, and the Rector of Wolverhampton, England, took part in the ceremonies. A sermon was delivered by Bishop Johns, of Virginia. Subsequently the convention assembled in Grace Church, with Bishop Smith of Kentucky, in the chair. Among the delegates were Hon. Hamilton Fish; Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky; Governor Baldwin, of Michigan; Hon. Edward Stanley, of California. Rev. James Theodore Holly, colored, rector of Trinity Church and Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Convocation of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, had a seat on the floor.

At the conclusion of the call of the list of delegates, Rev. James Craik, D. D., of Kentucky, presiding officer of the last house, was chosen President of the present House of Clerical and Lay Delegates. He was conducted to the chair by the Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, and Judge Otis, of Illinois, and delivered a brief and appropriate address.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen Perry was elected Secretary.

The President was authorized to appoint the usual standing committees.

The resolution was offered and adopted expressing gratification at the presence of English Bishops and clergy, providing for their formal reception by the House of Delegates, and for the appointment of a committee to invite their attendance.

A message was received from the House of Bishops announcing their organization and readiness to proceed to business.

The rules of the last house were adopted till otherwise ordered.

A message was sent to the House of Bishops that the House of Delegates were organized and ready for business. It was announced that the English Bishops and clergy would attend the session at noon to-morrow.

The convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Bloody Affrays at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Oct. 4.—Last night an altercation took place in East Toledo between Samuel McDonald and Patrick Farrell, in which the latter was seriously, if not fatally, stabbed. Shortly afterward, a fight occurred in the same locality, in which Joseph Bean, an old man of 65, was dangerously wounded by a neighbor named Anders, who charged him with being the cause of the trouble between him (Anders) and his wife. Bean's recovery is doubtful.

Arraignment of Abortionists.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Anna Doyle was arraigned this morning in the City Court, for performing an abortion and pleaded not guilty. She was admitted to bail

in $5,000. Davis is said to have offered medical assistance to females through the medium of business cards trust under the doors of many houses in the city.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 4.—Dr. Chas. P. Wood, of Manchester, convicted of causing the death of Elvira Woodward, by performing an operation for abortion on her, has been sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the State Prison.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 4.—Dr. Parks, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Hudson by abortion, was arrested last night. He waived an examination, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000.

UTAH.

Condition of Brigham Young—What He Says of the Situation.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 4.—Everything is quiet, no excitement whatever, and none anticipated.

Brigham Young remains at his residence, without personal guard. He is better to-day, and says he will certainly be able to respond before the court in a few days. He reiterates his entire submission to the law, so far as arrest and trial go; but to the question what he would do in the event of conviction he made no answer.

The presence of General Morrow has had an excellent effect in assuring the community of peace and good order. Brigham is confident he cannot be convicted on any charge.

The *News* (Church organ), edited by George Q. Cannon, is very bitter, and even threatening. Last evening it used these extraordinary words: "It would be an excellent thing for the name of all those who are engaged in attempting to harass the people and eat out their substance to be taken and held in remembrance for future use. Somebody will have to pay the cost of all these iniquitous proceedings—with interest too. A day of reckoning will come, and if at that day the immediate authors of the proceedings shall have gone to their own place their children, where they have any, can be called on to pay the accumulated debt, even though they have to sell themselves, body and soul, to do it. They cannot escape ultimate retribution."

The influence of the *News*, however, is regarded of little moment, now, among the intelligent classes of either Mormons or Gentiles.

At an interview with Brigham Young, to-day, he appeared somewhat improved and more disposed to converse on the situation. He laughed upon hearing the sensational reports sent East, and averred that there was no quieter or more orderly place on the continent. "Can there be found," said he, "a people who will submit to as much insult and injustice from those sent to rule over them as the Mormons?" He had not the least feeling of uneasiness or doubt since these proceedings against him and his people had begun. He was pained to hear that President Grant had authorized this crusade. It was, however, simply the power of the Methodist Church, which, having signally failed in its missionary enterprise to convert the "saints, now proposes to destroy them with Methodist Governors, Judges, and packed juries of the Methodist persuasion; but who, by the blessing of God, had totally failed in inducing a single member of Zion's flock to abjure the faith. It was proposed, he said, to prosecute him, first, for lascivious cohabitation, under the Utah statute; then try him for bigamy or polygamy, and, finally, to hold him for various murders committed by Bill Hickman, and other outlaws, who were called Danites, or "Destroying Angels." They were thoughtful to begin gently with him, "but," said he, "I am content to abide every law that is just for every law that prohibits freedom of religious belief must be decided unconstitutional." The verdict would be the total defeat of the bad men now seeking to disgrace and injure him and his people. If there is any trouble the responsibility will be with those officials who have got it up. The right will triumph: as in the past, so it will be in the future. The Mormons had met their enemies, and vanquished them with their own weapons, and would do so again in the present issue, "although," said Brigham, "every member of the court is my avowed enemy, and every man not an outspoken hater of Mormons excluded from the jury, I will go into court on whatever charge they may cook up, and trust to the good sense of the public at large to see that something like justice be done." He was happy to know there was a Supreme Court of the United States, the Judges of which were lawyers of justice, and not fools. He thought the time had arrived for the capitalists residing in Eastern cities engaged in developing the Western mines to use their strength and enter their united protest to the President against the course of these officials, who, he said, were keeping out capital from the East and England. "I propose," said Brigham, "to have peace, and I believe the Mormons will never do aught to disturb that peace. The rumored troubles are the work of wicked men, who want trouble for their gain."

Much more was said, especially of a pacific nature, but it was evident that Brigham felt much disturbed, frequently holding his head down upon his hands, and seemingly speaking will himself as a man in trouble and grief.

There are rumors of other arrests to be made of prominent Mormons, but the signs are that all will yield quietly to the law.

FIRES.

Extended and Destructive Fires in the Forests of Northern Wisconsin—Other Conflagrations.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 4.—The fires which are now prevailing in the six or seven northeastern counties of Wisconsin have never had a parallel since the settlement of this country. The drought which has prevailed since early in August has dried up the springs and streams and vegetation, and has parched the ground to such a degree below the surface that the soil itself acts as a conductor, and living trees are falling from the action of the fire, which undermines them. All outstanding property is in great peril, there being so little water to be available in situations to stop fires. Barns and their contents, hay stacks, cordwood and other property, together with hundreds of miles of fences, are burned, as no resistance can be offered to the approaching fires. There is yet no authentic account of the loss of life, although a family in Kewaunee County, and some Indians in Shawano County, are reported burned. The hardest fights against the flames are made at the many sawmills, which are located among the pine forests in this region, but many of them have been burned. All the available force which could be obtained from the adjacent villages has been called to the assistance of the threatened mills and settlements. In some cases with avail, and in others not. The work has been so long and harrassing, and the men so tired with the smoke and fatigue, that in many places the contest has been given up. In places when there is no water, the only available plan has been to dig trenches around the property, but in east wind carries large flakes of burning bark through the air, and renders all precautions unavailing. The *Advocate* of to-day has full accounts of the fire in the Counties of Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto, Outagamie, Manitowoc, and Shawano. It estimates that an area of 1,500 square miles is being burned over. Others are said to be burned, but the reports need confirmation. In Kewaunee County from sixty to eighty dwelling-houses and barns have been burned, and the inhabitants are seeking the lake shore for safety. At Harris' Pier, a store, with goods, six dwelling-houses and shops, with barns and other buildings, were burned, and it is said that the inhabitants saved themselves by fleeing to the pier and taking up the planks communicating with the shore. Two Rivers, Two Creeks, Ahnapee, Kewaunee, and other villages have been more or less damaged. In Door County, east north, great quantities of cordwood, railroad ties, telegraph poles, and other property got out for shipment, have been burned. Add to this the losses in barns, fences, &c.

On the west side of Green Bay and Fox River, the flames extend from Menominee nearly to Oshkosh—a distance of 120 miles in length and thirty in breadth. This region is one of alternate pine and hardwood timber, and is thickly settled with milling and farming settlers.

The bridges, fences and bridges on the roads are mostly gone. In some cases large logs of pine logs in the dried-up streams are burned. Very little travel is practicable, and it is with difficulty that the mails get through.

Along the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway the fire extends close up to the track, on either side, for many miles, between Depere and Appleton, threatening the bridges and culverts, farming fences, ties, and cordwood, and exciting the closest vigilance in guarding the road. Along the extension of the same road now build northward, considerable amounts of ties, and one of the laborers' shanties, with all its contents, have been destroyed. Deer and bears come out on the railroad and wagon roads, and could be shot, but nobody has the time to devote to that. On the line of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railway grade, a half mile of corduroy substructure, 3,000 ties, and hundreds of cords of wood, belonging to the road, have been burned, beside property much greater in value, belonging to the farmers. All the bridges on the line of the Menominee road, for twenty miles east of Green Bay, are consumed. Older's circus passed over them only a few hours previous, on its way to Manitowoc. The fire extends to the city limits of Green Bay on the east, and running over the adjacent marshes. The city is not regarded in danger, though cinders and ashes are falling in the streets. The smoke is so dense to-day that buildings two blocks distant are not visible. On the west the fire has approached the village limits of Fort Howard, immediately opposite, on the river, and large forces of men are engaged in staying its progress.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 4.—An immense conflagration has been raging on the prairies and in the Big Woods west since Friday last. It commenced near Breckinridge, on the Red River, travelling eastward and southward a distance of 160 miles. The long drought having dried up everything, the fire spread rapidly. It has now reached southward as far as McLeod, and south as far as Litchfield, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad—a distance of about ninety miles from St. Paul. Great damage has been done to the harvest, dwellings, &c., and it is feared some lives were lost. The air here has been filled with dense smoke for several days.

TOLEDO, Oct. 4.—The woods are on fire on both sides of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad the greater part of the way between Antwerp and New Haven, covering an area of over four or five miles, and about the same distance between Antwerp and Cecil, burning down the timber both green and dry, hundreds of cords of wood, and miles of fence. At Woodburn, October 2, three houses were destroyed, and the steam mill was only saved by breaking several furrows of land around it. Trains have had to stop while the burned rails were removed and new ones put in. Corn-fields and meadows have been entirely destroyed. The probable loss is about $5,000 to $6,000. The smoke is so dense as to make seeing and breathing very difficult. The fire is still raging.

WARREN, O., Oct. 4.—About 3 o'clock this morning the store and contents of Saeger & Barb, North Bristol, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss on stock and building, $3,500; fully covered by insurance in the Continental, of New York. It is thought it was set on fire from the inside. Messrs. Saeger & Barb were away from home at the time.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The Victoria coal oil refinery of Carson & Cullis was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss unknown.

MICHIGAN.

New Coal Mine—Sad Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 4.—The citizens of Corunna, yesterday, celebrated, by a ball and banquet, the successful opening of the new coal mine near that place.

Vassar reports a sad accident there. William Sturgis, engineer at the woolen mill of North, Selden & Co., accidentally fell into a tub of boiling dye. A large part of his body and lower limbs was fearfully burned, and he died after five hours of great suffering.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Samuel Burroughs, a venerable citizen of Providence, R. I., died on Tuesday night, in church, while leading the prayer of the congregation.

—The German arrested at Nashville, Tenn., on suspicion of the murder of Mrs. Hamblin, is named Peter Jastler, and is a native of Schweig, Prussia. He has been a Catholic priest, doctor, lawyer, and editor.

—At Louisville, Ky., on the morning of the 4th, Paul Volers, aged 10 years, the son of a wealthy citizen, was scalded to death by the overturning of a boiling caldron.

—William Horot, Deputy Marshal of the City Court of Louisville, fell from the platform of a street car yesterday, striking the back of his head against the street and producing concussion of the brain, from which physicians have no hope of his recovery.

—A thief entered the banking house of Erickson, Jennings & Mandel, at Rochester, New York, on October 3, and snatched a package of $40 in Canada currency from J. T. Briggs, who was about to deposit it. The thief escaped.

—Warrants have been issued at Philadelphia for the arrest of several parties concerned in assaults on election canvassers at the meeting on Monday evening, and carrying off poll-books. Several police officers are implicated in the outrage. In one case a police officer forced a canvasser to give up his books by pointing a revolver at his head.

—The trial of Colonel Charles Gill and W. G. Baird, lawyers, charged with arson in setting fire to Gill's office on the 23d ult., commenced before a magistrate in Louisville yesterday. It is said the prosecution claim to have strong proof. Col. Gill was a Colonel in the Federal army, and occupied a Judge's seat in the City Court for some time this summer. He once ran on the Republican ticket for City Attorney.

—Quite an exciting time was had in Louisville [illegible]

President of the road, headed the old one. The election resulted in the choice of the old board, which continues Mr. Newcomb as President.

—The Styles habeas corpus case, at Boston, which excited great interest during the trial, was brought to a close on October 3, when Judge Colt, of the Supreme Court, awarded the custody of the children, two girls, to their mother.

—Last March, Cullen Brown, a prominent citizen of Detroit, died, at the age of 79 years, leaving in his will contingent bequests to the amount of about $100,000 to various Presbyterian organizations. His wife, on October 3, gave birth to a posthumous child, which becomes his heir, and cuts off all the legacies in question.

—At a meeting of merchants and manufacturers of Louisville, Ky., last evening, steps were taken to organize the Louisville Industrial Exposition. Appropriate committees were appointed, and it was determined to fix the capital stock at $250,000. The next meeting will be held October 12. The management is in the hands of men who are likely to make it a success.

—George W. Lafeuve, overseer on Tifft's farm, near Buffalo, N. Y., while riding home in a buggy, yesterday, was murdered by some unknown person, who fired several shots from a revolver, apparently through the back curtain of the vehicle. The assassin was so close to the victim that the powder burned the curtain. Darrow was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances, and the cause of his murder is a mystery, as the money and valuables on his person were undisturbed.

—At a meeting of the stockholders, held in Toledo, O., yesterday, the following persons were elected Directors of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company: A. Boody, A. M. White, W. R. Bayliss, Isaac H. Knox, George C. Bell, William Kidd, H. P. Clark, Augustus Schell, S. B. Chittenden, J. H. Banker, A. Stone, H. H. Payne, A. M. Ferris, Sheppard Gandy, R. Cap-son. A. Boody was elected President; John A. Drummond, Assistant President; and A. Anderson, Vice President.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Synopsis of the Rules of the Commission—Formula to be Followed by Claimants.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

The rules and regulations adopted by the Commissioners under the twelfth article of the Treaty of Washington have been printed. They require, among other things, that in addition to the representation of his claim and the proofs in support thereof which shall have been presented to his government, the claimant shall file in the office of the commission a statement of his claim in the form of a memorial accompanied by twenty printed copies thereof. In cases where the amount is less than $1,000 the memorials will be printed at the expense of the commission. Every memorial shall state the full name of the claimant, the place and time of his birth, and the place or places of his residence between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive. If he be a naturalized citizen or subject of the government, by whom his claim is presented, an authenticated copy of the record of his naturalization shall be appended to the memorial, and he shall state whether he has taken any, and if so, what steps towards becoming naturalized in any country other than that of his birth. If the claim be preferred in behalf of a firm or association of persons other than a corporation or a joint stock company, the names of each person interested, both at the date of the claim accrued and at the date of verifying the memorial, must be stated, with the proportion of each person's interest. The memorial must state the particulars of the claim, the general grounds on which it is founded, and the amount claimed properly verified. Objection to the jurisdiction of the commission or the sufficiency of the case stated in the memorial may be made in the form of a demurrer, stating with technical nicety the substantial grounds of the objection. Every claimant shall be allowed two months after the ruling of his memorial to complete his proofs, and after the completion of his proofs and notice thereof given, two months shall be allowed for taking the proofs of the defence, with such further extension of time in each case as the commission on application may grant for cause shown. After the proofs on the part of the defence shall have closed, the commission will, when the claimant shall desire to take rebutting proof, accord a reasonable time for that purpose. All depositions after the filing of the memorial shall be taken on notice. The Commissioners may at any time issue a special commission for the taking of testimony on the application of either party and may also on the motion of either party order any claimant as witness to appear personally before them for examination. When the time has expired for taking proofs, on both sides, the cases has been closed up on both sides, the proof will be printed under the direction of the Secretary, and at the expense of the commission. The argument for the claimant shall be filed within fifteen days after the papers shall have been printed. All cases will be submitted on printed arguments, which shall contain a statement of the facts proven and references to the evidence by which they are proven; and in addition the counsel for the respective governments will be heard whenever they desire to argue any cause orally. Arguments of counsel for individual claimants will be received in print when submitted by the counsel of either government, and not otherwise.

Important National Political Movements.

Washington (Oct. 3) Despatch to the New York Times.

Important intelligence, of a new move in politics comes here from Kentucky. The Louisville *Ledger*, a paper which was started as the organ of the Bourbon Democracy of that State to oppose the New Departure heresy of the *Courier-Journal*, has come out strongly in favor of allowing the so-called Conservative Republicans to take the lead in framing the shape of the Democratic canvass for President, and of allowing them to name the candidate for President, promising the support of the Democratic Party of Kentucky. What makes this the more important is, that it is well known as a movement in favor of Judge David Davis, of the Supreme Court, in whose favor there is now quite a rapid undercurrent among the Democrats of Illinois and Indiana. The editor of the *Ledger* is a member of the Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee, and is known to reflect the views of the principal Democratic politicians, who were largely interested in support of the paper. It is also asserted privately that the National Democratic Executive Committee look with favor upon this development. The Republicans of Kentucky hail this movement as likely to materially improve the status of the Republican party in that State.

—The Mount Vernon (Ill.) *Free Press* says: "On Monday of this week the last rail was laid connecting our town with the Wabash River, at Carmi. We are informed that regular trains will run through to Carmi during next week. The bridge across the Big Wabash River will be completed by the first day of November."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hot Air Furnaces, either Stationary or portable, old or new, made a luxury, by attaching "Tingley's Automatic Heat Governor," which perfectly controls the draft, without you going near it, gives an even temperature, and prevents any escape of gas or smoke into your rooms. Call and see the article at 109 Dearborn street, first floor. EDWARD SUTTON, General Agent.

A Lady Writes: We never tire of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, it is always the same, making our biscuits light, white, and enjoyable; while others, by continued use, give a disagreeable odor and sickly taste.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York, and sold by druggists.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, vanilla, &c., are the very best in this country."—*Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago.* For sale by all the leading dealers.

The well-known firm of Messrs. F. & E. Jaeger, 71 Wabash avenue, have now on hand a large and complete stock of China, Glass, Silver, and Plated Ware, &c., which they are selling on very favorable terms. All foreign goods are purchased by Mr. F. Jaeger, who is now in Europe.

The Best are the Cheapest—An Im-mense stock of Burt's fine Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in all styles, can always be found at the well-known house of Hamilton & Hoadley, 19 State street.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

DIED.

NORTHWAY—At Geneva, Ill., Sept. 30, Rufus Northway, formerly of Utica, N. Y., aged 69.

☞ Utica (N. Y.) and New York city papers please copy.

BENZ—COLEMAN—In this city, September 28, by Rev. Mr. Hartman, John Benz and Miss Caroline Coleman.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—PAIR BAY MARES, 4 YEARS OLD, just in from the country; can trot in three minutes. OMAHA STABLES, rear 69 and 71 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE TURN-OUT—CARRIAGE, horses and harness; all in good order. Must be sold for want of use. Address G 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND SHIFTING leather-top buggies; first-class makers; very cheap. PENNOYER & CO., 225 and 227 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GREAT FAMILY CARRIAGE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FAST BLACK MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, warranted sound. Kind in harness or under the saddle. An excellent family horse, gentle and kind. Also a square box top buggy, and harness. [illegible]

FOR SALE—SOME FRESH HORSES FROM THE country, including a 3½ team to pole, and a very light-toned team; also plenty of family teams and drivers. [illegible] C. BRADLEY.

GREAT WESTERN HORSE AND CARRIAGE Mart, 45 and 47 East Randolph-st. [illegible]

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A HARNESS, ROBE, whip, blanket, or other horse goods, [illegible] FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

TROTTING COLT FOR SALE—A HAMBLETONIAN, [illegible] C. H. & B. C. CHITTENDEN.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SECOND-HAND rockaway or carryall, in good repair. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT IN RAVENSWOOD, [illegible] WM. A. TRAVIS, [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY [illegible] JOHNSTON & WHITNEY, Room 1, 187 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A HOUSE AND LOT [illegible] mortgaged for $1,500, on the South Side, [illegible] BROWN, 150 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS IN-side lots for mortgages (for good collateral) [illegible] MAIAH WARREN, 122 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

24 THIRD-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED FIRST floor front room. Terms reasonable. [illegible]

36 BUSH-ST.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with excellent board.

60 JACKSON-ST., BETWEEN WABASH-AV. AND State-st. Furnished room to rent, with board.

87 SOUTH MARKET-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington [illegible]

165 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, [illegible]

165 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD [illegible] moderate. Address G 13, Tribune office.

224 WEST MADISON-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with board, for two gentlemen; also three or four day boarders can be accommodated.

251 WEST MONROE-ST.—NEAR SANGAMON—[illegible] families or single gentlemen, at reasonable figures.

266 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM to rent with board, [illegible]

278 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., COR. MORGAN—Room and board for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with all home comforts.

296 WABASH-AV.—FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with board; also large furnished room, with closet, with board. [illegible] References exchanged.

320 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, second floor; also a single room for a gentleman, [illegible]

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE [illegible]

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room, with board, for gent and wife or two gents. Family private. Terms reasonable. [illegible]

366 OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS AND first-class board. Single rooms, $6 to $8 per week; double rooms, $10 to $12. [illegible]

384 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with first-class board. References required.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE NICELY FURNISHED front alcove room; also one square room, suitable for two or three gentlemen. First-class board. Terms reasonable. References given and required.

494 WABASH-AV.—SECOND-STORY FRONT room with alcove and bath adjoining, furnished or unfurnished; also, single room, with board. [illegible]

503 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References required.

636 WEST MADISON-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with board for two, in a private family.

935 STATE-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with reasonable terms and good accommodations, either day or week board.

A SUITE OF NICE ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, in a private family, with home comforts, at [illegible] Address [illegible] Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 191 AND 193 WEST MADISON—Nicely furnished rooms and first-class table for families or single gentlemen, $5.50 to $7.00. Day board, $4. Transient, $1.50.

MICHIGAN-AV.—A LITTLE SOUTH OF HARRISON—A few rooms, with board; or, a handsomely furnished front suite, or would let the rooms separately to gentlemen. [illegible]

SOUTH SIDE—CONVENIENT TO BUSINESS—ONE handsome suite of unfurnished rooms, with board for two, $16 per week; also large front room, with closet, board for two, $13. Modern conveniences. Address G 26, Tribune office.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE HAD, WITH board, in a private family on West Washington-st. Terms reasonable. Address F 35, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED and unfurnished, for gentlemen and wives, and single gentlemen, with board and home comforts. Terms reasonable. Address E 33, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR A BOY 12 YEARS OLD, OF GOOD disposition and habits, in some private family—an Episcopalian clergyman preferred. Terms must be moderate, for breakfast, supper, lodging and washing. Please address K 136, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, IN A private family, where they can have the comforts of a home; no objection to two or three boarders; must be within 15 minutes' walk of Court House. Please state number in family, and address, stating terms, K 116, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH FIRE during winter, for a young single gentleman; no objection to distance, but pleasant family and no other boarders preferred; best of reference given. Address, stating price, K 103, Tribune office.

BOARD—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for self, wife and girl. Address [illegible]

BOARD—BY LADY AND GENTLEMAN—PLEASANT front sitting room and bed room en suite, furnished in a respectable, quiet family, North, South or West Side, for which I will pay by the month and take my dinner out during the week. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN IN EXCHANGE for a first-class full cabinet sewing machine, nearly new. Address D 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED—AND DINNER AT 6½, ON South Side, east of Clark-st., north of Harrison-st., by a single gent. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, E 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—House No. 380 West Monroe-st., containing 12 rooms; hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet; good barn; all modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply to HORACE HERD, 31 and 33 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THOSE TWO LARGE BEAUTIFUL residences, Nos. 766 and 767 Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 11, 122 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, No. 395 West Jackson-st., house, gas, containing all modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 16 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN EVANSTON, near the Northwestern University. Inquire of E. FOWLER, 159 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, with modern improvements, in a good location, on the North Side; rent, $100 per month. MEAD & COE, 151 Washington-st.

TO RENT—356 WEST MONROE-ST.—FINE HOUSE and barn and large grounds. Apply to WHIPPLE & SITZER, 3 Lombard Block, 199 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, ON WABASH-av., to party who will buy furniture and desire housekeeping outfit cheap for cash. Apply from 1 to 3 at [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 158 CENTRE-AV., TO A responsible and careful tenant, at $30 per month; contains 9 rooms, besides bath, closets and pantries; gas, water, &c., complete; it is new, the owner having occupied it but one year, and has been kept very nicely. Possession given any time during this month. Apply to H. C. STOUT, No. 89 Lake-st.

TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE—NO. 154 ELLIS-av. house of 9 rooms, $100 per month. This is one of the finest residences in Cottage Grove; a large brick Gothic house, with double wings, and large yard full of shade trees and shrubbery, one block from the street cars. WILLIS M. HITT, No. 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE on Michigan-av., near Fifteenth-st.; only rent, $125. The house is suitable for a small family only. SNYDER & LEE, 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK BUILDING NO. 154 PINE-st., opposite the Water Works; house contains 12 rooms, all improvements, and will be rented low to responsible parties. Apply at 146 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—43 THIRD-AV.—UPPER PART of house, 6 rooms, for housekeeping; water and gas. References required.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT IN EVANSTON TWO good new houses of 10 rooms, well located, $17 and $20 per month each, with gas. [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE ON THE WEST SIDE, CONVENIENT to street cars, pleasant neighborhood, good house outside and in. Call forenoons on C E, 132 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE, 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with cellar, store rooms, furnace and gas fixtures, carpets, and will sell carpets, if wanted. MEAD & COE, 151 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICE NEW HOUSE FOR SMALL family, next to 505 Franklin-st., [illegible] Address [illegible]

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE IN A house of six rooms; furniture first-class. Apply to BOYNTON, 167 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, BASEMENT, two-story and attic, 14 rooms, with barn, [illegible] Presbyterian Seminary, North Side. Price $40. D. LEONARD, 129 Calhoun-place.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING. Apply to W. C. DOW, 128 Lasalle-st., or at Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS, in good order and cheap, at 161 Washington-st. Apply at Room 2. C. S. WALLER, Room 5.

TO RENT—OFFICE NO. 197 DEARBORN-ST., with fine bank vault.

Offices No. 47 Washington-st., with bank vault. Offices in new building Nos. 26 and 31 Washington-st. Rooms in the Portland Block, unfurnished.

Two large rooms, well lighted, suitable for light manufacturing purposes, at 83 Dearborn-st. Apply to T. LYMAN, Room 4 Portland Block, 105 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE 62 LASALLE-ST. INQUIRE of JOHN MUNGER, 23 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FIXTURES, FOR fancy goods, notions, dressmaking, etc.; three nice rooms with closets, gas and water. 115 Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE LARGE AND small rooms, well furnished and nicely cared for, at 262 South State-st., corner of Adams.

TO RENT—FINEST FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE city, single or in suite, in Jenks' Building, Madison-st., near corner Michigan-av.

TO RENT—15 ELDRIDGE-COURT, PLEASANT suite of furnished rooms, suitable for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FIVE ROOMS FOR housekeeping, recently finished; very convenient, on first floor; terms moderate. 253 Lake-st.

TO RENT—NO. 15 CONGRESS-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. Apply at 229 North Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY HAS FURNISHED rooms, double or single, by the day or week, with or without board. 138 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM WITH closet, in a private family, for lady and gentleman or two gents, at $12 per month. 476 Wabash-av., near Peck-court.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS FOR ONE OR two families, or rent the whole to one family, at No. 162 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st. Inquire on the premises or at the office of C. F. CHILSON, 107 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with large closet; comfortably heated; also two on third floor; rooms five minutes' walk from Post Office. 23 East Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single and double, at 161 Dearborn-st., opposite Post Office.

TO RENT—SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED front rooms; one single room. Recommended board at $5 per week just opposite. 184 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, DOUBLE AND single, by the day or week, without board. 12 Monroe-st. E. H. COWLES.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms in first-class brick residence No. 86 Third-av. Terms low.

TO RENT—A NICE SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms at very reasonable price. Private family. No. 47 Hubbard-court.

FINANCIAL.

CASH IN HAND TO BUY MORTGAGE PAPER. Securities of all kinds bought and sold. CURRY & WHITE, 7 Tribune Building.

MONEY IN HAND FOR THE PURCHASE OF mortgage notes and trust deeds, or for making short time to run, and for short loans on first-class securities. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 5 Otis Block, corner of Madison and Lasalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] chattel security. R. HOGENS, 19 Washington-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500 TO $10,000 ON CHICAGO real estate. Mortgages and trust deeds bought. [illegible]

PRIVATE MONEY LOAN OFFICE—MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, silver plate, pianos, and all articles of value. [illegible]

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREHOUSE receipts, bonds, and other good collaterals. JAMES B. STOREY, 95 Lasalle-st., Room 29.

$3,000 WANTED—ON CITY PROPERTY, [illegible] KELLEY & SHERMAN, [illegible]

$5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Rooms 10 and 11, 132 Clark-st.

$10,000 FULL PAID STOCK PROTECTION Life Insurance stock for sale, or will exchange some for good real estate. [illegible]

$30,000 TO PURCHASE GOOD MORTGAGES, [illegible] B. F. DOWNING & CO., 76 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BEST CITY PROPERTY. L. L. PALMER, Att'y, Room 8, Portland Block.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, at 8 and 9 per cent. [illegible] J. H. RUSSELL, Attorney, [illegible]

$300,000 TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS for five years—10 per cent interest. [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES TO teach music, French, and German for her board, [illegible]

[illegible] FEMALE SEMINARY. THIS INSTITUTION [illegible] WILLARD, Prin. [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER IN a private family. Address C 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENGLISH SCHOLARS. APPLY AT 8 [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, ROOM 13, 118 Dearborn-st.

House and lot on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st.
House and lot on Twenty-sixth-st., near Indiana-av.
Lots on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
Cottage and lot on Twenty-eighth-st., near South Park.
Cottage and lot on Burnside-st., near Twenty-seventh-st.
House and lot on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
[illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—LOT ON CAMPBELL PARK AT $60 per foot. [illegible]

CAMPBELL BROS., Room 4, No. 189 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—112 FEET ON INDIANA-AV. 160 FEET north of Egan-av.; $95 per foot.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—5 ACRES FRONTING ON FIFTY-eighth, between State and Halsted-sts. [illegible]

[illegible] Real Estate Office, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT $275 EACH, LOTS NEAR DEPOT and graded school at Englewood; [illegible] HULBURD & CO., 78 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH PARK-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., east front 50x150 feet, block of two houses, conveniently arranged, and thoroughly built, with modern improvements. HULBURD & CO., 78 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—100x187, EAST FRONT, CORNER Indiana-av. and Sixtieth-st. This is the most valuable corner south of the boulevard, as Sixtieth-st. is the level entrance to South Park. HULBURD & CO., 78 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2 LOTS ON WEST Polk-st., south front, between Desplaines and Halsted-sts., at $60. Inquire at No. 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE LOTS ON SOUTH SIDE, 750 feet from street cars, 15 minutes' walk from depot, fare ten cents; $400; $50 cash, balance one and two years. DEAN & FISHER, 159 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE AND VALUABLE PIECE of improved business property, centrally located, and paying a great equivalent to 10 per cent of the price asked. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD, fronting on Kimball-av., at 25 per cent below the market, for the next 30 days, to close out a joint interest. [illegible] STOREY & GRIFFIN, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—CORNER BRICK house, and 100 feet front lot, with barn attached, within five minutes' walk from the Court House, on the West Side; all modern improvements; first-class; furnished or unfurnished; terms easy; long time. Apply for particulars at 253 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—125x150 FEET ON WABASH-AV., near park and boulevard. Apply to SCHRADER BROS., 153 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK PROPERTY—[illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS, AT A GREAT bargain, corner on Chicago-av. [illegible] L. H. FOWLER, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON THROOP-ST., NEAR Twelfth. Some very choice lots on Halsted-st., near Lincoln Park. [illegible] E. FOWLER.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—WABASH-AV. [illegible] C. W. STOREY, 91 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LARGE VALUABLE CORNER LOT, [illegible] a few rods from the Great Pacific Hotel. [illegible] JOHN S. EWING, 201 and 203 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY—Lasalle-st., between Clark and Lasalle-sts. [illegible]

Michigan-av., southwest corner of Madison-st., 95x18 [illegible]

Michigan-av., southwest corner of Harrison-st., 75x172 ft.

Michigan-av., near Congress-st., 25x160 ft.

[illegible] J. BALLARD, Dearborn-st., corner Monroe, Room 1.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COTTAGE AND LOT ON Ellsworth-st.

For sale or exchange—16 acres with fine house and improvements at Lake.

For sale—Fine house and lot on Prairie-av.

For sale or exchange—Fine farms.

WHIPPLE & SITZER, 3 Lombard Block, 105½ Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—20 FEET CORNER of Twenty-eighth-st., at $450 per foot, ½ cash. J. H. STEEL & CO., 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500—HOUSE AND LOT ON TYLER-st., near Reuben, south front. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 163 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$8,000—WEST RESIDENCE [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 11, 122 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 3 METROPOLITAN Block, 3¼ acres on Forty-fifth-st., in the grove, near [illegible]

20 acres near Fifty-fifth-st., in Section 17, 38, 14; $500 per acre.

[illegible] corner Lincoln-av. and Fifty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—30 FEET FRONT, near Fortieth-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A 25 FEET LOT, near Thirtieth-st., at a very low figure for a few days. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 158 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET AND 2 HOUSES, FOURTH-av., [illegible] DAVID WILLIAMS, Room 2, [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER OF EGAN AND Wentworth-avs., [illegible] J. F. STARR, 101 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 3 METROPOLITAN Block.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, southwest corner Egan and Lake-avs., five two-story houses, [illegible] ULRICH & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, NO. 381 Warren-av., brick house and barn, with modern improvements, cheap, at $9,500. ULRICH & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—AT $700, AND CREDIT for $450, a cottage of 4 rooms, near the lake shore [illegible] D. G. HAMILTON & CO., 126 South Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A 2-story and basement brick, marble front, house and lot on the best street in Cottage Grove; house nearly new; modern improvements; [illegible] Inquire of the owner at Room 9, 124 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN HYDE Park, near depot and great South Park, only $350, in monthly payments of $10, without interest; also lots on Thirty-eighth-st., near Stewart-av., for $400, very cheap. A. H. McCHESNEY, 97 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—EIGHT HUNDRED dollars on the four corners of the finest block in the city, only one block from the station; price $16.50 per foot; desirable terms. A great bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 158 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND 50 FOOT lot, east front, on Grove Parkway, at Oakland, near steam and horse cars; cheap.

Also, 150 feet southwest corner Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., at South Park Station, only $20 per foot; easy terms.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 122 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FOUR LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, near depot, at only $220 each, owned by a non-resident, and must be sold. Apply to S. W. HILL, Room 5, No. 44 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS, east front, in Beck's first subdivision adjoining Normal School grounds; at $300 per lot. HULBURD & CO., 78 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL GROVE PROPERTY AT Hinsdale; 50 feet above lake. Price low; terms easy. CURRY & WHITE, 7 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN WASHINGTON Heights. The most desirable land at that locality. MEAD & COE, 151 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 6, 37, 14, NEAR the great improvements now being made at mouth of Calumet. MEAD & COE, 151 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD PROPERTY AT HALF the real value and on very easy terms, a whole block of 5 acres, subdivided into 36 forty-foot lots; on an elevated site, [illegible]

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN CALUMET; ALL DRY and well-improved; sell at a bargain if taken this week. PAUL SOBELESKI, 123 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,600, A BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM cottage and lot, only 4 blocks from North Evanston depot, and within 2 blocks from Evanston depot; terms, $100 down, and $15 a month until paid, or $100 down and $20 a month. Now get you a home and stop paying rent. IRA BROWN, Room 5, 130 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK OF 20 LOTS NEAR the city, at a bargain. [illegible] IRA BROWN, 150 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT AT $125 at North Evanston; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 150 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST LOTS IN AUSTIN, Ridgeland and Oak Park. [illegible] W. R. WOODBURY, 185 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE IN EVANSTON, North Evanston, and Glencoe, lots 50 to 75 feet by 150 to 200, which I can sell at from 15 to 50 per cent less than I have yet offered them, and much lower than property is held by others. [illegible] C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, 150 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL dwelling property in Springfield, Ill., for a city or suburban residence. Call from 2 to 5 p. m., or address R. J. SMITH, 91 Lasalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW FEET ON EITHER WABASH, Michigan, or Prairie-avs., between Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth-sts.; will pay half cash. If cheap, would prefer to deal with owners. Address C 146, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE, 3 TO 40-HORSE power; Thermal, 4 and 8-horse; Circular Saw Mills, Planing, Cutter, and Stave Machines, Belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 30 South Canal-st.

BLAKE'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES, circular sawmills, boilers, grist mills, shingle machines, etc. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE BEST STEAM PUMPS IN THE market, price $150. At MURPHY & TARRANT'S Marine and Stationary Engine Works, northwest corner of Market and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE HOISTING OR PILE-DRIVING engines; [illegible]

HORSE POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse; [illegible] A. FITTS' SONS, [illegible] Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATTHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD [illegible]

MADAME ROSS, THE GREAT DOCTRESS AND clairvoyant, [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

WEED, SINGER, WHEELER & WILSON, AMERICAN, [illegible] Clark-st., Room 4, [illegible] C. L. BRINES.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO CHORES AND GO TO school; must be large enough to take care of a pair of horses and saw wood. Apply at 131 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO CHORES AND GO TO school; must be large enough to take care of a pair of horses and saw wood. Apply at 131 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—3 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS—wages for graders $1.75, for iron men $2, for tie peelers $1.80 per day; board, $4 per week; free fare. No charge for office fee. Apply at No. 34 South Clark-st., Room 1, up stairs. Hours from 7 to 6.

WANTED—25 PINERY HANDS; WAGES FROM $25 to $30 per month and board; free fare. Apply at 34 South Clark-st., Room 1, up stairs.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS; FREE fare; no office fee. Also, 10 farm hands, and 5 lumber hands; work all winter. Apply at 34 South Clark-st.

WANTED—20 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, 30 sawmill hands, 6 cabinet makers, 20 laborers for stone quarries, 3 farm hands and teamsters; also all other situations furnished at 38 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO BUILD SIDEWALKS, ONE who understands the business. Apply to H. B. STEVENS, 91 Clark-st., Room 16.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR MICHIGAN, TO LEAVE to-night; wages $2 per day. Transportation will be advanced. No office fee. Apply early at No. 15 North Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS—ministers and students, to sell the History of Romanism, from the earliest period to the present time; by Rev. J. Dowling, D. D. Large octavo, illustrated. Exclusive territory given. Apply at 113 South Clark-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—20 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Southern Illinois, to leave to-day; also 50 men for sewers, and 10 shovelers to work in the city. Apply at A. G. NORTH'S, 201 East Lake-st.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR THE CHICAGO, BURlington & Quincy and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. Free fare and no office fee. Leave every day. Call in by 9 a. m. at 34 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS TO leave this morning on the 10 o'clock train. Railroad tickets to all points South at low rates. 229 South Water-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and be useful. Only those who understand their business need apply, at 399 State-st. JONATHAN JACKSON.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 500 RAILROAD LABORERS, for Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Wages from $1.75 to $2 per day. [illegible] Apply to F. CHRISTIAN, 91 East Harrison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL GENTEELY furnished room at $10 May 1, of beauty, [illegible] references, and pay. Address E 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG LABORING MAN as chainman and axeman, for general work. S. S. GREELEY, City and County Surveyor, 12 Shepherd Building.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT boy for office and outside work; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. A. M. WRIGHT & CO., 163 Washington-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL GOODS on commission or salary. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m. No. 109 West Randolph-st. A. K.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR WISCONSIN & MICHIGAN R. R., for government work, at $2 a day; 172 Dimmock-st. H. E. GEYDEN & CO.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO MEN TO GO on a farm; also, six good girls, for first-class situations, for best of wages paid. [illegible]

WANTED—25 GOOD SWEDE, NORWEGIAN AND German farm hands—$1 per day and board—for Illinois; also steady work for 10 teams; 50 men for road laborers at $1.75 to $2.50 per day; free fare. 109 South Water-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN FOR FARM WORK, near the city. Call at 125 South Water-st.

WANTED—EARLY THURSDAY MORNING, TWO good coachmen; steady work; good wages paid. Apply at 181 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN IN THE fruit business; must come well recommended, and work cheap. Address B 26, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS, WITH references, 114 South Water-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—2 GOOD SALESMEN WHO UNDERSTAND the wholesale lace and ribbon trade. No others need apply. Call at office up stairs after 5 a. m. J. B. SHAY.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL TO BUSINESS men; honest, industrious, and capable men can here find a chance seldom to be met with in these hard times. Investigate, for it will pay you. J. R. BARRETT & CO., Bookbinders, 127 Clark-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR OUR NEW $1.50 agricultural implement. No charge for rights. $200 easily sold in each county; $500 made in 30 days. Good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 132 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

Trades.

WANTED—2 CARPENTERS. CALL AT 1211 Indiana-av. ARNOLD & BRINKERHOFF.

WANTED—10 GOOD CARPENTERS. APPLY TO SWAN, CLARK & PRATT, cor. Canal and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A WOOD TURNER; ONE WHO CAN scroll saw preferred. C. P. FETTE, corner Lumber and Hubbard-sts. Atwood Planing Mill.

WANTED—TWENTY TO THIRTY GOOD BRICKLAYERS. [illegible] JOHN S. EWING, 201 and 203 South Water-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKERS at No. 114 East Twelfth-st., corner Third-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD COAT AND TWO vest makers at 51 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 364 SOUTH State-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 STICK CANDY MAKER TO go to Ft. Wayne, Ind.; steady employment. Apply to O. & S. PARKER, 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—6 GOOD CARPENTERS at Austin, Ill. RICE & BROWN, Austin, Ill.

WANTED—MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS STAMPING tinware, to run a power drop-press. NORTON & BROTHER, 85 and 87 Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS. APPLY at 216 South Water-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 12 FIRST-CLASS bench hands to work on frames, and one good mouldingsetter. Steady employment. Apply to NORTHWESTERN PLANING MILL, corner of Green-st. and Chicago-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BLACKSMITHS TO work on bridges, wagons, to go to Michigan; [illegible] Inquire at the Metropolitan Hotel, between 9 and 10 a. m., on Thursday, the 5th. HUGH'D BISHOP.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO WORK in a machine shop. [illegible] J. TURNER. Apply at 19 Lake-st.

WANTED—A TINNER AT 173 WEST MADISON-st. CUTLER, HUSE & CO.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A COACHMAN FOR THE WINTER; one that has been in the business; who understands horses and cows, and will make himself generally useful; must be of temperate habits. Apply at 74 South Lasalle-st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SMART, RELIABLE GIRLS TO work on cloaks and sacks. DE L. SHEPLIN & CO., 197 Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITHOUT A BABY; an American, English, or German woman preferred. Good wages to first-class. Apply at No. 487 South Park-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

WANTED—LADY OPERATORS WHO UNDERSTAND Weed or Singer machines, for light work. Weed Machine. Call between 8 and 10 a. m. WEED SEWING MACH. CO., 121 Lake-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO PICK OVER BEANS; girls or women to cooper and [illegible] BRITAIN, 146 South Water-st.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT IRONER TO WORK ON new shirts. TOMLINSON, 98 State-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL OR NURSE. APPLY at 512 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 330 NORTH LASALLE-ST., TWO girls. One for kitchen and dining room, and the other as second girl, and to do plain sewing.

WANTED—A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; references required. Inquire at 223 Michigan-av., between 4 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL; MUST BE FIRST-class; none other need apply, at 415 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse, one willing to go to Washington. Apply at 80 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Scandinavian preferred. Inquire at 610 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, to whom the highest wages will be given. Apply at 17 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; ONE that can wash and iron. German, Norwegian, or Hollander. Apply at 152 South Sangamon-st., ready to work.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 771 Carroll-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR CHAMBER WORK AND to help take care of children. Apply before 9 o'clock at northwest corner of Erie and St. Clair-sts.

WANTED—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY AT RIVERSIDE, a capable cook who can furnish city reference. Apply this morning between 10 and 12 o'clock at 12 Clark-st., Room 1, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER; also a girl to do second work. Apply at 181 [illegible]-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN, WITHOUT ENCUMBRANCE, for general housework in a small family for a widower. Apply at 51 Archer-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; must come well recommended. Apply at 186 South Sangamon-st., until 2 p. m.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR COOKING AND GENERAL housework, at Mrs. HAMELIUS' Agency for Family Help, 174 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE GIRL WHO understands cooking in all its branches. Call to-day at 586 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 511 WEST MADISON-ST., A GIRL to do general housework.

WANTED—AT 475 WABASH-AV., A GOOD GERMAN or Norwegian girl to cook, wash and iron.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire at 1274 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY, without children, a small furnished house or cottage, with bath; responsible parties. Address J 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK. APPLY IMMEDIATELY at 343 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ONE WHO IS WILLING to make herself generally useful; bring references. Apply at 611 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECOND work at 1186 Indiana-av.; best of references required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; German preferred. Inquire at 95 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework; one that thoroughly understands her business will receive the highest wages. 113 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at No. 112 South Green-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS VEGETABLE COOK. Apply to the head cook of the Michigan-av. Hotel immediately.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Swede preferred. Inquire to-day at 1189 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STOUT GERMAN GIRLS, one that understands washing and ironing, and one for cooking; good wages. Apply at No. 11 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork, at 122 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE CARE of two children, and to do the washing and ironing for four. Apply at 81 Forest-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL IN A PRIVATE family, to do cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at 462 West Washington-st., corner Ada-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; Swede or German. Address Y 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three. Apply at 1073 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. APPLY AT 481 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., to-morrow.

WANTED—A COOK AND A SECOND GIRL; German girls preferred. Apply at 26 Calumet-av.

Seamstresses, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson machine, at DONGMEISTER, 128 State-st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER FOR PRIVATE family; must run Florence sewing machine; at 187 South Clark-st.

WANTED—30 EXPERIENCED CLOAK AND dressmakers. Good prices and good hands; [illegible]

WANTED—PATTERN GIRLS AT 96 STATE-ST. Experienced trimmers preferred.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—FROM 169 SOUTH CLARK-st., a small black and tan dog, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 3; [illegible] The finder will receive the above reward by returning him to the owner.

LOST, STOLEN, OR STRAYED—A DARK BAY pony mare, about 13 hands high, from Hyde Park; [illegible] F. B. J. READ, Hyde Park.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ON MICHIGAN-AV. YESTERDAY morning, a blue terrier dog, answers to the name of Tom; [illegible] WARD & CO., Room 25 Oriental Building, 122 Lasalle-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—FROM 32 WEST HARRISON-st., on Sunday last, a young black Newfoundland dog. The above reward will be paid for his return.

LOST—A GOLD-QUARTZ PIN, GOLD SETTING. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 53 Fork Lake-st.

FOUND—A SKY TERRIER ON HALSTED-ST., [illegible] JAMES DUNCAN, 129 Canal-st. [illegible]

STRAYED—ON SEPT. 25, A SMALL BAY MARE, 5 years old; [illegible] P. HAYES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 2 NEW ROLLING tables. Apply at 203 Lasalle-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family to take care of horses, drive, and make himself generally useful; best city references. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE desires a position to travel in Illinois and Iowa; West Side preferred. Address V 26, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER, with city references, wants employment in wholesale, banking, or insurance office. Address V 130, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English, German, Dutch, and Swedish, has had eight years' experience in English bookkeeping, [illegible] Address B 888, Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED man wishes a position in a bank or office, or in any employment; is willing to serve gratuitously until found to be worthy of pay; is a rapid penman; can furnish reference, but prefers being measured by his personal qualifications. Address C 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22, as under-bookkeeper, bill clerk, or whatever can be of service; [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, OR SALESMAN in a first-class grocery or fine store; can furnish best of references. Address G 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from the East; good bookkeeper or clerk; willing to work. Address G 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK IN a wholesale grocery house by an experienced man; best of references given. Address C 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A RETAIL grocery, confectionery, fruit or bakery store; good references given. Address D 139, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A STORE OR OTHERWISE by a young man (Scotch); knows the woolen and woolen clothing trades well. Address T 83, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION BY A GOOD salesman; groceries or dry goods. Address T 52, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT in a fancy woolen mill, or a place as boss weaver and designing, by a practical man; good references given. Address CHARLES HEIRTMAN, box 82, Racine, Rhode Island.

Coachmen, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH COACHMAN, who will make himself useful about the house; best city reference. Address O 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, willing, and capable man as coachman, well acquainted in the city; has had good city references. Address S 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN WHO has lived 4 years in one family, on Michigan-av. Address M 33, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess or companion; salary no object; references given and required. Address HELEN L. ROSS, Ottawa County, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—ANY LADY IN WANT OF a companion or lady's maid, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS clerk or cashier; references exchanged. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a private family; good city references if required. Apply at 24 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK and sew; has her own machine; or will do general housework in a small family. Address F 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash and iron. Call for three days at 484 Canal-st., near Twelfth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Apply at 54 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND work or general housework for a small family; reference given if required. Please call or address [illegible] up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, as cook and second girl, in the same family; best references. 98 West Polk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD COOKS AND second girls. Families can be supplied with the best of help at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 183 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO CANADIAN girls (sisters); one as cook, the other as second girl. Reference if required. Inquire at 258 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO UP-STAIRS WORK and sewing, or second work, by a competent girl. Address J 105, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Apply at No. 11 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, to do general housework by a young woman. [illegible]

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; reference exchanged. Address, stating location, C 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper for a widower's family, or in invalid's house. Address H 76, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WITH $1,000 OR $1,200 CAN OBTAIN a first-class skirt manufactory and goods' furnishing establishment. [illegible] Address J 35, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS MUSIC STORE, WITH STOCK and fixtures, for sale. Inquire of ROOT & CADY, Chicago, or address GEO. A. HOYT, Pontiac, Mich.

A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY IN WATERLOO, Iowa, with good trade; established five years; five terms and particulars address J. THUNHOUSEN, Waterloo, Iowa.

A TAILOR BUSINESS, WITH GOOD CUSTOM, for sale cheap. No. 76 East Madison-st.

A FIRST-CLASS LUMBER YARD FOR SALE on good terms. Inquire of E. ELDRED, corner Polk and Wells-sts.

COUNTRY STORE, ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS, located in a thriving village of 1,500 inhabitants, doing a good business. Dry goods and groceries, double store; both rooms eighty feet deep. Will sell half or all, [illegible] Address C. N. GREENBERG, Prairie City, Illinois.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND fixtures of a retail drug store, on the Michigan Central Railroad; [illegible] Address N. S. HOLLISTER, Dowagiac, Michigan.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class hotel in one of the most thriving towns on the Mississippi River, for sale. [illegible] Address FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 18 Washington-st.

GROCERY AND SHIP SUPPLY STORE FOR sale, doing a splendid business; good city location. Address B 76, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, NOW DOING A good trade; one of the best stands in the city; [illegible] Address B 117, Tribune office, for two days.

GRAIN MEN ATTENTION—GRAIN ELEVATOR within 100 miles of Chicago, in one of the best locations in the State, for sale [illegible]

I WILL SELL THE WHOLE OR HALF OF MY well-paying drug store greatly below its value. Cash required, $500 to $700. Address P 76, Tribune office.

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND FIXTURES OF A machine shop for sale cheap, [illegible] Address P 44, Tribune office.

STOCK, FIXTURES, ETC., OF A LIVELY BUSINESS for sale [illegible] JAMES MACK, 121 Lasalle-st., Room 13.

TO PHYSICIANS—A GOOD COUNTRY PRACTICE for sale, [illegible] Address DR. JOHNSON, Homewood, Cook County, Illinois.

$250 WILL BUY A GOOD, PAYING CIGAR business; [illegible]

$300 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a [illegible] 88 Washington-st., Room 15.

$500 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN STOCK [illegible] 90 Washington-st., Room 15.

$600 WILL SECURE HALF INTEREST IN A legitimate business [illegible] Call at Basement 192 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING $1,000 AND BUSINESS capacity would like to engage in some established business. Address D 60, Tribune office.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING FRIENDS IN THE country, will hear of something to their advantage by addressing F 79, Tribune office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR CHEAP, [illegible] Address P. O. Box 193, [illegible]

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO WAS LOOKING for board and exchanged silk hats at 43 South May-st., on Sunday last, will call there, he can get his own hat, as it is of no use to the owner of the one he took.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, 364 South Wells-st., you can find [illegible]

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WILL ADVANCE $7,000 with a good man in the grain trade, either in Chicago or at some good grain section. Address H 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $10,000 FOR HOTEL; [illegible] Call at 17 Washington-st., Room 3.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR two of the fastest-selling articles in the United States. Five times the profit of any other goods guaranteed. No time to write out circulars; [illegible] A. KAY, 20 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, IN every town or county, to sell the latest invention in the line of household articles; [illegible] RICHARDSON, Room 16, 127 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR MORSE'S PATENT Needle Threaders and Threading Sewing Combined. [illegible] LINDSTONE, 70 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 A DAY, IN EVERY county in the United States to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. [illegible] CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 A MONTH! EMPLOYMENT! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. [illegible] HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland or Ohio, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY for standard works. C. S. BURROWS, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NATIONAL LINEN marker; just out, fast selling, [illegible] F. THURSTON, Room 2, 186 Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN A MANUFACTURING business [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE AND [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS young man as partner in a business already established; [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in a paying mill business; [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,500, to take half interest in a grocery [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO TAKE a half interest in a grocery business. [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF AN ELEGANTLY furnished house, [illegible] Call at 61 Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—AUCTION SALES OF furniture and general household goods [illegible] J. H. PIKE, Auctioneer.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY DESIRES [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A MARRIED COUPLE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS OR A [illegible] Address L. J. TODD, [illegible]

NEW YORK.

New Revelations Daily Expected in Regard to the Tammany Situation.

The Committee of Seventy Nearly Ready to Commence Judicial Proceedings.

Report of Experts on the Frauds in Furnishing the Court House.

Second Sale of the Elevated Railway.

Tone of the Stock, Gold, Money, and Grain Markets.

A German Branch Bank to be Established Soon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE HOSPITALS EMBARRASSED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—All the public hospitals in the city are short of medical supplies, and have no means to buy more. The supplies are entirely exhausted at the Charity Hospital. The ambulances connected with the Commissioners' Hospital are not running, on account of lack of funds. The whole system of public hospital arrangements here is seriously embarrassed.

EVIDENCE.

The counsel of the Committee of Seventy think they will have evidence enough in a documentary shape to-morrow (Friday) to begin suit against Tweed & Co.

MORE FRAUDS.

The special report on the armories is completed, and shows far more astounding frauds than have been published, or even suspected. No doubt the Tammany robbers carried off and appropriated to their own use most of the furniture they pretended to purchase for armories.

GARVEY.

It is now ascertained that Andrew J. Garvey, before absconding, gave away his business to his old foreman, J. Walsh, who was for three years superintendent of plastering at the new Court House. Garvey evidently does not intend to return.

NEW REVELATIONS, OF GREAT IMPORTANCE, are expected within a day or two. Those who have means of knowing declare that Tweed & Co. will unquestionably be put down, and that they have no idea what is in store for them.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The money market was easy at 5 to 7 per cent until about 1 p. m., when it became active at 6 to 7 per cent. Some of the banks have a surplus of funds which they could not lend to-day. The Bank of England has £975,000 sterling in its bullion reserve, this week, and it is stated that the amount of about $1,000,000 sterling was taken from the bank to-day, making the total decrease nearly £2,000,000 sterling since the preceding weekly statement. The news had the effect of advancing the price of gold in this market, increasing the rates for loans of gold and weakening the foreign exchange market.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was a little off early in the day, but became strong, with gold, and closed firm. Pacific Railroad securities closed as follows: Central Pacific, 102½, 102¾; Union Pacific gold bonds, 86¾; land grants, 79½; incomes, 79½; stock, 29½@30⅛.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

became weak on the advance in the price of gold and the London rates. Prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills are quoted at 108¾.

THE GOLD MARKET

was more active and fluctuating. The price opened at 113¾, and afterward advanced to 115⅛, closing at that price at 5 p. m. The rates paid for borrowing were 5, 1-64, 7, 4, 5, 1-32, 3-64, 1-16, 5-32, and 5-64 per cent to flat. After the board adjourned the quotations were 114⅝ to 115, at the close. The Assistant Treasurer to-day received bids for government gold of $7,297,000, at prices ranging from 114.06¼ to 114¼, and the awards, $3,000,000, were made at 114.06¾ to 114.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened strong, and prices advanced on the leading shares from ½ to 1¼ per cent, with an active business. Hannibal & St. Joseph common advanced 1½ per cent, from 58⅛ to 61, but afterward fell off to 59½ @60, and the preferred declined from 76 to 75. Toward the close of the day prices declined from 1¼ to 1¾ per cent from the highest price of the day, and at the close the quotations were about the lowest.

A GERMAN BRANCH BANK.

The financial relations between America and Germany are becoming so intimate that a large bank of Berlin and Frankfort has resolved to establish a branch in this city to transact a banking and trust business for the Germans in Europe.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

is without any marked feature. The orders from the country and the demand from buyers in the city are taking steadily a considerable amount of goods, but without any excitement or stir. Domestic prints and foreign dress goods, in desirable styles, are active, and command full prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

The common and medium grades of State and Western flours were dull, and closed 5@10c lower. Considerable lines of common Western sold at $7.00 on the wharf, and prime extra State could be bought at $7.35, afloat. The higher grades, including Southern flours, were scarce. The wheat market was more active, but at somewhat irregular prices, and closed firm. Corn was lower, and more active, closing firm.

[To the Associated Press.]

SMUGGLING CASE SETTLED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A case of fraudulent importation of goods has been settled by the payment to the government of $50,000.

REV. CHAS. E. CHENEY, OF CHICAGO, will address a meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, on October 16.

THE COURT HOUSE FRAUDS.

Experts who recently visited the County Court House, accompanied by a special committee of the Committee of Seventy, have made a careful examination of all the furniture in the building. After adding 25 per cent, the experts say they valued all at $22,000. Other experts estimated the carpenter work at $123,000, including the addition of 25 per cent. Mr. Ingersoll received, for furnishing the above, $1,600,000. The affidavits of the experts were given to and handed to District Attorney Garvin. Several vouchers for Ingersoll's, Garvey's, and Keyser's work were unearthed yesterday, by the Committee of Seventy. The vouchers in one case of Garvey's amounted to $600,000, for an enormous amount. Not one of them was sworn to, but all were signed by A. Oakey Hall.

ANOTHER IMMIGRANT MURDER.

[illegible] was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor, yesterday.

NEW OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The corner-stone of the new Ophthalmic Hospital building, Third avenue and Twenty-third street, was laid this morning. The hospital was founded in 1852, on the allopathic system, but was changed in 1867 to that of homœopathy, and is a successful charity.

SCENE IN A NEW YORK COURT.

During a trial in the General Sessions, to-day, a lawyer inspector, named William E. Dotscroft, announced especially by Recorder Hackett, was requested as to whether he was the author of a letter in the *Sun* bearing his signature, and in which the Recorder and District Attorney are inferentially charged with corruption in having it deemed by political means to adjourn the trial of that case. The witness refused to answer, and the Recorder branded him as a malignant, lying scoundrel, and turned him off the stand.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD,

from the Battery to its northern terminus, was sold to-day by James H. Miller, auctioneer, on the Exchange, to James A. Cowing, trustee of the bondholders. The road was sold by [illegible] a very small advance.

THE CASE OF MAYOR HALL.

It is confidently asserted that the case of Mayor Hall will not be referred to the grand jury [illegible] of which the uncle of the Mayor is foreman.

MR. KEYSER,

[illegible] voluntarily before the Committee of Seventy, and testified in his own [illegible] that he had been paid him by the city for work on the new Court House.

DEPUTY COMPTROLLER GREEN

has deposited in the Tenth National Bank the money appropriated for the payment of the Police Department, Health Board, Fire Department, and [illegible] employes on the boulevard.

NATIONAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings on Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The Episcopal Convention to-day was engaged in arranging its committees and giving formal reception to the representatives of the Church of England visiting the convention. The Bishops from various States have as yet had no opportunity for conferring with each other, and little evidence of a character for the sanctioning consultation will be presented for a day or two. The committees will be able to report some matters of importance to-morrow, and the convention will probably go to work by Saturday.

A question which attracted the most attention to-day was a motion by Mr. Judd, of Illinois, to provide the method of counting votes by dioceses [illegible]

[illegible]

Among the important subjects ready for presentation to the convention is the question of a provincial system, under what is known as the Gregory plan. [illegible]

Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, has the following plan to suggest: A division of the United States into provinces, [illegible]

[illegible]

The New York delegation, under instruction, [illegible]

The Illinois deputies will, under present the question of the division into three dioceses, and urge it strongly.

The House of Bishops to-day [illegible] a request for the formation of a new diocese in Pennsylvania, granted the request by the concurrence of the house. As so far the house are in favor of the division which will undoubtedly be proposed to comprise all that portion of the diocese outside the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Bucks. Its name has not yet been decided.

The limited consultations which have been held among deputies are believed to indicate strenuous efforts will be made on all sides to [illegible] harmony, and to avoid as many features of disagreement as possible in the policy of the Church as possible, but it is regarded as yet, as an open question whether the Rubrical Committee of Bishops will so far act upon the questions submitted at the last convention as to make any positive action upon questions.

(To the Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The Episcopal Convention reassembled this morning, Dr. Clark in the chair.

Several standing committees were appointed by the President. Committee on credentials of additional delegates, Rev. Drs. Mead, of Connecticut; Howe, Pennsylvania; Paddock, New York; Vinton, Massachusetts; Benedict, Ohio; Delegates, Hon. Perry, Illinois; A. Dunlap, Michigan; Virginia; Burgwin, Pennsylvania; [illegible] North Carolina.

Committee on the state of the Church—Rev. Drs. Vanhorne, Central New York; [illegible] Alabama; J. F. Young, Albany; [illegible] California; F. W. [illegible] J. Scott, Florida; F. W. Clark, Ohio; Wm. H. Clark and Geo. S. Clark, Connecticut; Benjamin S. Franklin, Maryland; J. Bryan, Iowa; J. N. Lee, Kansas; Hon. Dr. Haskins, Long Island; A. Dr. [illegible] Louisiana; C. L. [illegible] Maryland; Dr. [illegible] George N. Gillespie, Pennsylvania; Wells, Minnesota; Dr. Crane, Mississippi; Berkeley, Missouri; Dr. Eames, New Hampshire; Dr. Abercrombie, New Jersey; Dr. Beach, New York; Dr. Charles, Hartford; Dr. Barr, Ohio; Dr. Hall, Rhode Island; Scarborough, Pittsburgh; [illegible] Ohio; Rhode Island; Dr. Shand, South Carolina; Tennessee; D. A. Rogers, Texas; Vermont; Dr. Andrews, Virginia; Dr. Baird, West New York; Dr. Bean, Jno. Creedale, Eastern Maryland, Gleason, Nebraska.

Resolutions were adopted that the sessions be from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

At noon, Right Rev. George Augustus, Lord Bishop of Lichfield; Right Rev. Dr. [illegible], Bishop of Nassau; [illegible], Dean of Chester; Rev. C. B. Bennett, of Wolverhampton, with several of the Episcopal clergy who are here, were presented to the convention.

A message from the House of Bishops announced their consent to the formation of a new diocese within the limits of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, to be composed of all that part of the State outside the Counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks. Referred to the Committee on New Dioceses.

The resolution offered by Mr. Judd, of Illinois, to stand as Rule 11 of the house, was adopted: When a vote is taken by dioceses, each diocese whose vote is divided shall be counted as a half vote on each side. The motion to lay on the table, after an animated discussion, was lost. Referred to the Committee on Canons.

Dr. Haight, of New York, presented a paper relative to the establishment of the Diocese of Arkansas, which was referred.

Also, a memorial from the Provincial Council of the Diocese of Illinois, asking a declaration of the powers proper to be exercised by the federal council, which was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Resolutions inquiring into the expediency of reducing the number of clerical and lay deputies in the House of Delegates were offered by Rev. Mr. Ruggles, of New York, and referred.

A memorial, presented by Mr. Wells, of Nebraska, accompanied by a resolution asking that the missionary jurisdictions be represented in the convention, with the right of seat without vote, was referred.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

FAIRS.

Third Day of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Thursday is always the best and gala-day of the fair, and it was certainly so; but if one wishes to see and to enjoy the object lessons, to take in the improvements made in the arts of industry, or even to see the shows, [illegible] all the days that would be wanted [illegible] the sport of the arena, which at [illegible] can have any chance [illegible] present on the grounds to-day [illegible] been seen outside the city, [illegible] the Fourth of July, on occasion [illegible] view of the troops at Washington at the close of the war.

On account of the low stage of the Mississippi, there are still considerable difficulties in shipping all the cotton raised in the [illegible] of the [illegible] Co., who raised it [illegible] for the [illegible] of cotton raised in [illegible] for the best bale of cotton. [illegible]

[illegible]

His Excellency Governor Palmer mingled very quietly with the crowd. [illegible]

[illegible]

At 4 o'clock p. m. a perfect gale set in from the west; the roads were chocked with dust; every shrub and tree, and everything in the grounds were covered. The sun could not pierce through the cloud of dust, and [illegible] their grounds, but even the [illegible] cloudy people that will be a grand sight [illegible] parlor.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Potter Palmer, Boren, H. H. Honore, and others, of Chicago, and the prospect is good for the formation of a society for building a [illegible] the interests of the Woolen Manufacturers, which, it is to be regretted, is [illegible]. General Sherman's been [illegible] Beauregard and many other [illegible] of the great rebellion.

Fair at Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 5.—The crowd at the fair to-day, is estimated at 10,000. The stores and schools are all closed. Ring exhibitions and races are the principal proceedings.

THE MORMONS.

Special Conference of the Church—Speeches by George Q. Cannon and Brigham Young, Jr.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 5.—A special conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was held to-day in the New Tabernacle. Brigham Young was not present. The three Presidents, Brigham Young, George A. Smith, and Daniel H. Wells, the Twelve Apostles, and the High Priests, and other church dignitaries were on the platform.

Among the speakers were Geo. Q. Cannon, who aspires to succeed Brigham, and Brigham Young, Jr. Their remarks were especially denunciatory of the Federal officials. [illegible]

[illegible]

The regular Semi-Annual Conference will take place to-morrow, and will last three days. An address is expected from Brigham, senior.

KENTUCKY.

Railroad Election—Injured by a Fall—General Buckner's Suit.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 5.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Railroad Company, to-day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year: H. D. Newcomb, President; Thomas [illegible], Vice President; Alfred Price, [illegible] Secretary; A. N. Quarles, [illegible]

William Horst, Deputy Marshal of the City Court, was injured severely by a fall from the platform of a street car, last night.

Quite a sensation was created by the suit of General S. B. Buckner, of Louisville, against [illegible], to recover [illegible] property to the amount of $1,000,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Nevada Convicts—Governor Safford's Exploring Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—It is reported that [illegible] the escaped Nevada convicts were arrested at Los Angeles, [illegible]

The exploring party of Governor Safford, of Arizona, arrived at Fort McDowell in safety, having been absent [illegible] country, [illegible]

The Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Deaths from yellow fever to-day, [illegible]